



# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1891.

## Notes of the Month.

OUR contemporary the *Athenæum* has done such yeoman service for so many years in the general cause of the due preservation of ancient buildings and monuments, that it is with regretful surprise that we note even a slight falling away from the lines that have usually guided its criticisms. On October 31 appeared a note with regard to the works of preservation now in progress at Kirkstall Abbey, wherein the clearing the old walls of "Time's ornaments" was resented. "Time's ornaments" is a good phrase as it stands, but when we recollect that it is a mere euphemism for swinging masses of ivy, such as have dragged to bits many noble architectural gems, it is offensive in the nostrils of true antiquaries. In the number for November 7, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, who is professionally responsible for the works at the abbey, made a full and admirable statement of the methods that have been adopted, together with the reasons thereof; but an editorial note was appended in which a decided hankering after "Time's ornaments" was made very manifest. The Corporation of Leeds, in whom the site of Kirkstall Abbey is now vested, were fortunate in the selection of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope as an adviser, for that gentleman knows more about English abbeys and cares more about their due preservation than any other living antiquary. Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., is a most distinguished ecclesiologist and architect, in whose hands any ancient monastic building is as absolutely safe as human ingenuity can make it.

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In Mr. J. T. Irvine, the resident clerk of the works, the Corporation have secured a cultured gentleman whose long experience with old buildings, at Wells, Bath, Lichfield, Peterborough, and elsewhere, has given him a matured judgment greater than is possessed by any in his profession. If those who take an intelligent interest in the ancient buildings of England could be polled for an ideal three in whose hands an historic and architectural ruin might be placed with advantage and with absolute safety, we verily believe that the exact trio, so fortunately secured by the authorities of Leeds, Messrs. Hope, Micklethwaite, and Irvine, would receive an overwhelming majority of votes. Nor do we imagine that any of these gentlemen are destitute of a true love of natural and picturesque beauty. Ivy has its great beauty, but ivy in masses and Cistercian architecture cannot exist together. "Time's ornaments" will flourish just as well on a barn-end or a disused factory chimney. There is a place for everything, and it is a sorry thing for a journal of such great influence as the *Athenæum* to throw its weight on the side of that terrible destroyer of the beautiful in architecture, just as true antiquaries have succeeded in raising opinion against its mischievous and deplorable action.



The condition of the glorious east window of Carlisle Cathedral has recently been such as to give rise to some apprehension as to its safety—some of the joints of the tracery gape to a noticeable extent, and, in a high wind, pieces of the painted glass fall from the upper part of the window. It may be that some settlement is slowly taking place in the building, due to the proximity of sewers, or other causes. Two or three years ago some of the stones in the vaulting of the south aisle fell upon the floor, and much alarm was occasioned. Steps are now being taken to secure the window, and a scaffolding has been erected to give access to the tracery in the upper part. The glass there is old, dating, as proved by heraldic evidence, from between 1380 to 1384, and the subject is "A Doom." Its inaccessibility has alone preserved it until now, for a last-century dean and chapter were minded to take it out, and were only hindered from doing so by the expense of erecting scaffolding. The

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tracery was renovated in the great restoration of the cathedral in 1853-56 under Mr. Christian, and the old glass was taken out and entrusted to Messrs. Wailes, of New-castle. It was in a very bad condition—holes, admitting weather and birds, had been stopped up with lumps of mortar, or with promiscuous bits of glaring white, orange, green, or blue-coloured glass, fixed on with daubs of hair and lime. These were removed, and the glass carefully repaired and replaced in the renovated tracery. A few years after this was done, extensive sewage works were carried out in Carlisle, and a main sewer at some depth passes along Castle Street near the cathedral, and is connected with various houses in the abbey. This may probably have drained the water from the foundations of the cathedral, and occasioned a shrinkage, and consequent settlement.



The rebuilding of the old mess-house in Carlisle Castle, which was gutted by fire some time ago, is approaching completion, the roof being now covered with slates. The local archaeologists may be well satisfied with the work. The west side of the keep has been repointed with white mortar, which looks rather staring at present; but the atmosphere of Carlisle is warranted to speedily rectify that. A modern brick chimney, which was built against the east side of the keep—a hideous eyesore—has been removed, and it is to be hoped it will not be replaced. As a rule, little or nothing is known locally of what the military authorities intend to do to buildings under their charge. Local inquiry yields small satisfaction, as the contract is with some Royal Engineer resident at York or Chester, and not with any of the officers of the garrison, who are generally in the dark as to the Engineer's intentions. The only thing the local archaeologist can do is to keep his eyes open, and if he sees mischief being done, to write at once to the Secretary at War, and turn on the local M.P.'s. The Engineer officers, if they can be got at in time, are generally anxious to do right; but are terribly hampered by the Treasury, who are afraid of the military estimates being criticised in Parliament, and want them kept as low as possible.

A piece of mischief is now threatened at Carlisle Castle—namely, the erection of additional quarters for married soldiers on the Castle green, in a position which will completely block all view of the fine Norman work in the south wall of the Castle to the west of the entrance. This proposal is condemned by all the local authorities, military and civil, but is upheld by the War Office on grounds of economy, the alternative being to continue the range of the present married quarters on a site to be purchased from the Corporation for £1,000, a price far below its cost to that body, but who would probably be willing to take a less sum rather than that the objectionable scheme of the War Office should be continued. Strong remonstrances have been made by the president of the local archaeological society, as well as by the Corporation, and Mr. Stanhope has promised to make a special inquiry.



The *Antiquary* has been the vehicle of many a protest against vandalism towards the works of man, and also occasionally against the desecration of country scenes left beautiful from the hands of God. But it is not easy to sympathize with the recent stir made by Lord Tennyson, the Provost of Eton, and others, with regard to the finger-posts that have been lately set up in the Lake District. Guide-posts are so essentially useful, particularly in a much-frequented district, that it is natural to inquire wherein lies the cause of offence. The answer is threefold—they are of iron, they are painted a brilliant red, and they are very numerous, and hence are most disfiguring to the landscape. But if landscapes are to be seen and enjoyed by the many in contradistinction to lords and heads of colleges who can easily supply themselves with guides, guide-books, maps, and all the paraphernalia of travelling, finger-posts are most necessary, and the Highway Committee is to be much congratulated on its public spirit. To complain that the posts are of iron and numerous is altogether idle; at first glaring red does seem a curious aggravation, but surely to anyone who uses their eyes in connection with painting, the obvious answer might have been expected—the colour is only temporary, being the preliminary priming with red oxide!

Antiquaries have no business to object to guide-posts in England. If the Romans had not erected their mile-stones, which also served to direct the travellers, and which were prosaic enough in their day, where would have been all those learned treatises and interesting disquisitions on the stations and their distances in Roman England?

The general erection of guide-posts or stones at suitable places for the instruction of wayfarers, as distinct from stones of mileage, did not come about in England until 1708, when a stringent Act was passed by Parliament to that effect. Several stone guide-posts of Queen Anne date are yet to be seen in remote country places. We have noted two or three examples on the Derbyshire moors.

During the progress of the excavations now in operation for the purpose of restoring a bridge across the stream dividing the parishes of Minchinhampton and Woodchester, the roadway had to be cut through near the Midland Railway Station. At a depth of 2 feet 6 inches from the present surface of the road a bed of concreted gravel was discovered on a foundation of stones. There is no doubt that this is a portion of the ford of the Roman road which ran across the valley at this point. It is not far from the celebrated Roman villa at Woodchester, and the Roman brick-kiln discovered a few years ago on the Rodborough Manor estate. The structure of the road is similar to that of Roman roads lately uncovered at Cirencester.

There is now on exhibition in the Maddox Street Galleries a remarkable collection of instruments of torture which used to be kept in the Castle of Nuremberg. The terrible collection is well worth a visit from the historical student and antiquary, as well as from the mere morbid curiosity-hunter. Here are no less than seven or eight hundred horrible instruments for inflicting torture in punishment for cheating, lying, scolding, and thieving, as well as for the more serious offences of treason or heresy. The pious aspiration engraved on one of the fine specimens of executioners' swords, "Oh God! take this sinner into Thy kingdom that he may know happiness!" is a severe satire on capital punishment, and ought to pass into

the hands of the Howard Association. One of the most interesting relics of the collection is a mask worn by one of the judges of the dreaded Vehmgericht, or secret tribunal of Westphalia. The mask is of copper, pierced with five breathing holes, and with smaller perforations all round the edge.

We should think there are very few buildings now used by the Church of England which have undergone such strange vicissitudes of fortune as the little chapel of St. Helen's, Colchester. It is supposed that the chapel was reconstructed in stone, on the site of an earlier one of timber, about 1100 by Eudo, the founder of the Abbey of St. John. At the dissolution of the chantries, the building was handed over to the town bailiffs to found therein a free school. The bailiffs subsequently sold it to one William Reve, who sold it to Jerome Gylberd, father of the famous Dr. Gylberd. Afterwards it was used as a Quakers' meeting-house, and then as a Lancasterian school. Next it gave shelter to a circulating library, and in its penultimate state it was used as an upholsterer's warehouse. Finally it became the property of Mr. Douglass Round, who generously renovated it, and gave it back to its original pious use.

During some excavations recently made in course of extension of the granite quarries at Hartshill, near Atherstone, the workmen came upon a series of pottery-kilns, evidently of Roman construction. Up to the present time three have been found, with a number of broken fragments of the ware, consisting of red and brown pottery. Only one complete specimen has at present been met with, which is of the ordinary type of cinerary urn, and was evidently left behind by mistake. Its diameter at the top is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, swelling out below the lip of the vessel, and narrowing downward to the base, which has a diameter of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the height being  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The most perfect of the kilns consists of a furnace, surrounded by a circular wall of burnt clay, having a central column of the same material, from the top of which a series of bars of burnt clay radiate towards, and rest upon, the outer

walls, which, being continued upwards, formed the baking-chamber, which seems to have had a dome-shaped roof of clay. The diameter of this chamber is about 4 feet. There is ample provision for flues for supply of air to each of the kilns. These remains are situated about a mile and a half south-west of the Watling Street, and about two miles from Mancetter (Manduessedum), on the brow of the range of hills which run almost parallel with the Watling Street. At Harts-hill are several tumuli. Oldbury Hall, in the vicinity, is built within the limits of a camp overlooking Mancetter.

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Our readers will recollect throughout 1890, that various "notes" appeared in the *Anti-quary* and elsewhere, strongly protesting against the proposed utter demolition of the old chancel of the exceptionally historic church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. These remonstrances, in conjunction with local resistance, prevailed, at all events for a time, and it was thought that the old parts of the building had been saved. It is a pain to us to find that the question must be re-opened, for we thought that wise and reverent counsels were in the ascendant. On August 11 a faculty for the repairs was obtained. The following is the wording of the faculty, which, though too vague, seems to fairly safeguard against anything like destruction :

To thoroughly repair the present chancel, carefully retaining old features, and where renewing to repeat same on the old lines. Strengthen foundations by under-pinning, concrete, etc. Take off and renew chancel roof, according to section ; remove and refix mural monuments, building new window on south side, and make such alterations as are shown on the drawings tinted in blue and other colours. And generally to leave the chancel in thorough repair, in accordance with the plans deposited in the Diocesan Registry. The memorial window on the south side being shown upon the plans as reduced in size in accordance with the resolution of vestry meeting.

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After a few weeks spent in negotiations with architect and contractor, the work of demolition began with the removal of the roof ; but now, under date November 6, a letter, on which we can fully rely, from the representative of one of the oldest of Derbyshire county families, reaches us. From it we take the following painful extracts, which speak for themselves as to the disgraceful

work that is now being done under cover of a faculty. It is a glaring instance of irreverence and incompetence in dealing with an ancient building :—

I found the north wall pulled down to the ground for about half of its length, and the rest of that wall rapidly following. I also found that a trench, 3 or 4 feet deep, and rather more than 2 feet wide at the bottom, had been made all round the inside of the north, east, and south walls, to the disturbance of great numbers of human remains, which had been thrown out with the surrounding earth into the centre of the chancel ; legs, arms, and skulls were also projecting from the sides of the excavation. Three-fifths of the ground within the chancel is filled with members of the Bagshawe family, including "The Apostle of the Peak." They must have cut right through the body of Colonel Bagshawe, M.P., who was buried close to the vestry door, in 1762. The other human remains "chucked out" were those of incumbents and parish clerks. Mr. Derbyshire, the architect, excuses his conduct in opening the graves on the plea that he wished to see the character of the foundations, a curiosity which I maintain was not in the least degree justifiable, because he had already laid them bare all round the outside of the walls, and could thus judge well enough of their condition. Besides, the walls, where they had bulged at all (which was but trifling), had gone outwards, a plain proof that the inside foundations were not to blame. . . . My great charge, however, against Mr. Derbyshire is that without the slightest necessity, and in the face of the report of the architect of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, and notwithstanding all that has been written and said upon the subject, he is actually doing the very thing that those, who are most competent to judge, have been striving for years to prevent. For my own part, common sense tells me that where walls are perpendicular for six or more feet from the ground, and any bulges there may be are above that level, it cannot be the foundations which are at fault, but the absence of "throughs," or, as is more likely in this case, the outward pressure of the roof at some far distant period, for there is no appearance of any recent change. Three courses were open to the architect. One was to leave the wall untouched, except at the east corner, where a few square feet required attention ; the vestry forms a capital buttress and would have prevented any danger to the rest of that side. Another plan would have been to prop the wall securely and then take out the bulge, which a clever and disinterested builder told me could be done without the smallest risk. The third expedient, and the most to be deprecated as uncalled for, would have been to pull down the wall as far as the underside of the bulge, and rebuild from that point. But nothing will satisfy Mr. Derbyshire except complete demolition from top to bottom. He seems to disregard entirely the faculty directions as to underpinning.

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Last month we had the pleasure of recording the re-erection of the ancient cross of Donaghmore, Ireland. It is now a satisfac-

tion to record similar work in Cornwall. On November 2, Lord St. Levan presented to the parish of Saint Erith a large stone cross, which had long been neglected and partly hidden by earth and rubbish. The cross is a granite pillar, about seven or eight feet high, the top being its largest part; the bottom, where it is inserted in a huge granite pedestal, being much smaller. On one side, at the apex, is a rude representation of the crucified Saviour; while on the other is a cross. The cross stands where it always has stood as far back as it can be traced—in the centre of the Churchtown, and on a site formerly enclosed with the wall of the old Wesleyan chapel. The chapel was converted into a blacksmith's shop, and afterwards became (what it is now) a Bible Christian chapel; but the granite cross was apparently not valued, and as it was on Lord St. Levan's land he decided to restore it to the parish gratuitously, and, under the supervision of Mr. J. Piers St. Aubyn, a curved and serrated wall was built behind the cross, so that it is now entirely exposed to view, and has a smoothly-laid kerb and stone bed at its base, which throw the ancient monolith into bold relief. In the opinion of Mr. St. Aubyn this is not one of the early Cornish crosses, but of Latin date, c. 1150.

It is generally supposed that our national records are all accumulated, with very slight exceptions, under the single roof of the great Public Record Office, between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. It is true that the former stores that were kept at the Tower, at Westminster, at the Duchy of Lancaster Offices, and elsewhere, are now centralized in this common receptacle, but there is another great national storehouse, practically inaccessible, which is often overlooked. We refer to the cellars of the House of Lords. In those receptacles is a vast accumulation of more or less important documents bearing on our history and development as a nation. The Historical Manuscript Commission is gradually preparing a calendar of these State records. Amongst other remarkable material of some genuine value to the general historian, and invaluable to the genealogist and lover of local detail, is a full list of the whole of the adult males who

were living in England in 1642, and considerable proportion of which are in autograph. This census was taken on certain Sundays in February and March, just before the outbreak of the great Civil War, when Parliament had directed the whole nation to sign a "Protestation," declaring attachment to the Reformed Religion, and to the rights and liberties of the subject. The signatures were attested by the clergy, churchwardens, overseers, and constables of each parish; and in some cases lists of those who had not signed, with the reason for abstention, were appended, some being "sicke," others "bed laie," and others "fro home."



During the past month a unique restoration has taken place. In the churchyard at Tideswell were laid to rest the mortal remains of Samuel Slack, the noted bass singer, who died August 10, 1822, aged sixty-five years. A stone was erected to his memory by the Barlow choir, but the action of the weather upon it during the past sixty years had almost obliterated the inscription. This fact having been observed by Mr. Horace Weir, the Derbyshire annotator of a Sheffield weekly newspaper, a movement was initiated, having for its object the restoration of the grave-stone, which has now been successfully accomplished. The old stone has been re-cut, thus preserving the original inscription, and it has been placed on a substantial foundation over the grave, at the head of which a neat, new upright stone has been placed, bearing a carved profile of Slack, and having the following inscription: "In memory of Samuel Slack, the noted bass singer, died August 10, 1822, aged 65 years. This stone erected, and the original memorial restored, as the outcome of a fund organized by the *Sheffield Weekly Independent*." Slack was a *protégé* of Georgiana, the "Beautiful Duchess" of Devonshire, who had his talent for music cultivated under one of the best masters, with the result that the unpolished Peakerel became perhaps the most popular contra-basso in the country. He was certainly the greatest the Midland counties have ever produced. He sang at all the principal musical festivals both in England and Scotland, and on one occasion displayed his marvellous powers before George III.

The interesting little church of Welsh St. Donat's, near Cowbridge, has now been reopened after complete overhauling and repair, external and internal. It is a fourteenth-century edifice, and contains some interesting features, notably a plain, but finely-proportioned, small Norman font, the sanctus bell within the chancel at its western end, together with the original oaken beams and side-arched timbers of the open roof. These have been well-preserved, and repaired where needed, the whole work having been carried out with exemplary conservatism by Messrs. Kempson and Fowler, of Llandaff, the diocesan architects, whose names well deserve recording in connection with the restoration. The church, as it stands, is a good example of what "restoration" should be, and is well worthy of a passing visit by anyone who knew it in its former condition of ruinous desolation.



Another work of restoration, which has been going on for the last four years, has now been brought to its conclusion by the opening of Edington Church, Wilts. This most interesting church, built by William of Edington between 1352 and 1361 for the monastery which he founded here, is, as most students of architecture know, the earliest example of the Perpendicular style in existence, or rather it marks the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular in a way in which no other building in England does. It has thus a high architectural interest and value of its own, and it was more than usually necessary that its restoration should be undertaken in a spirit as far as possible removed from that which in former years has made the word "restoration" hateful to all true antiquaries and archaeologists. Those who knew the church as it was before the work commenced—its roofs letting in the water in all directions; the foundations of its walls crumbling away; the characteristic and remarkable west front absolutely tumbling down—felt thankful indeed when they saw the beautiful building opened the other day, after an expenditure upon it of more than £6,000, that the work should have fallen to the lot of an architect who has made it such a labour of love. Wiltshire may well point to Mr. Ponting's work as a model of what restoration in its

truest sense should be. In spite of the very large amount of work which was absolutely necessary, the building has lost nothing of the beauty which age alone can give. Indeed, from the outside one could hardly know that any considerable work of repair had been executed at all. Here and there there is a new stone in the wall, or a bit of new mullion in a window; but that is all. The west front looks as venerable as ever; yet the whole of it has been taken down—it would inevitably have fallen if it had not—and re-erected, each stone being carefully numbered before it was moved, and put up again in precisely the same position, the rule observed here, and throughout the building being, that no stone capable of fulfilling its purpose should be disturbed or removed. In the interior the same care is manifest. No mark of history has been destroyed. The whitewash has been carefully cleaned off—*washed* off, not *scraped* off, be it observed; so that walls and columns, instead of presenting that terribly spick-and-span appearance which in nine cases out of ten marks the "restored" church, show precisely the same fine surface to-day which they showed to those who worshipped in the building 500 years ago. No iron tool has been allowed to touch the old surface; the whole work of cleaning has been done with the brush.



The roofs of the nave, aisles, and transepts, were ceiled with very curious Jacobean plaster-work in two colours—the ribs light-red, the ground white. In the aisles and south transept it was found that long-continued neglect had so completely rotted away the timbers of the roof that it was impossible to preserve this plaster-work, and new oak roofs have taken its place; but in the nave and north transept Mr. Ponting, by the expenditure of a large amount of care and trouble, has succeeded in the difficult task of repairing the roof above, and securing the plaster ceiling to it. In this way this singular feature has been most happily preserved. But that which gives the church now an almost unique appearance is the restoration of the parish altar in its old position (as proved by the discovery of a portion of the step *in situ*) at the east end of the nave to the west of the transept crossing. This was

rendered desirable by the fact that the church is far larger than the ordinary needs of the parish require. Behind the altar runs a new oak screen of light and graceful design; and behind that, again, under the chancel arch, the old double screen with the rood loft above it, its carving replaced where it was missing, and the oak-grained paint cleaned off, but otherwise unaltered and untouched. The Jacobean pulpit, with its sounding-board, has been re-erected, and new steps, with twisted balusters, designed to suit it. Every bit of the old stained-glass—and there is a good deal, though not perhaps of remarkable excellence—has been carefully re-leaded, and replaced in exactly its old position; whilst even the old plain glass has been religiously used again, with much better effect than the “cathedral glass” which usually fills the windows of the restored churches.



It is with sincere regret that we mention the death, after a very short illness, of another of our contributors, Rev. J. W. Hardman, LL.D., of Cadbury House, Congresbury, Somerset. He was not only an eminent antiquary, but an exemplary and popular clergyman. His publications, chiefly theological, were numerous and useful. Dr. Hardman had arranged to contribute to our columns during 1891 a series of illustrated articles on the cathedral churches of Ireland, as was announced in a widely-issued prospectus published in November, 1890. By a most singular and altogether accidental coincidence, the editor of a quarterly archæological journal (the *Reliquary*) began a similar series of articles early this year, and thereby prevented Dr. Hardman fulfilling his pledge to our readers. Only a few weeks ago he kindly arranged to help us during 1892, and now, alas! his name must be struck off our new prospectus.



Mr. George Neilson, of Glasgow, is rapidly making himself a name as a rising archæologist. He quite recently won his spurs in the literary arena in that telling and carefully-written book *Trial by Combat*; he has taken a foremost part in the interesting investigations of the great turf Wall of Antonine; and he has just reopened the Hadrian Wall

controversy, after a bold and original fashion, in his brochure *Per Lineam Valli*, which is reviewed in another part of this number. He is evidently much respected by his fellow-citizens, and it is a pleasure to congratulate him on his appointment, on November 6, to the Procurator Fiscalship of Police by vote of the Town Council of Glasgow.



With reference to the condition of Dale Abbey, we are glad to learn that at a meeting of the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, held since the issue of our last number, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Godfrey Meynell, F. J. Robinson, John Ward, and the hon. secretary, were appointed to visit the ruins, and to report on their condition to a subsequent meeting of the council.



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

ON the right bank of the Amou-Daria, the ancient Oxus, in Central Asia, the ruins of an ancient city have been discovered, all the buildings being cut in the rock, and some of them being several stories high. Coins and inscriptions have been found at the same time, from which it is concluded that the city existed in the second century B.C. Some of the roads and squares can still be traced out.



The cabinet of coins in Paris has lately acquired a gold inedited coin of the Byzantine Emperor Theophilus, which, according to the researches of M. Schlumberger, was coined in the last month of the year 832 of our era. It is of great importance for the history of the family of this emperor. Theophilus is represented on the coin together with his wife Theodora, whom he married in 830 as the result of a competition of beauty held in the Eastern capital. On the same coin are seen the figures of the

three eldest daughters of Theophilos, viz.: Thecla, Anna, and Anastasia.

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In the works of the Tiber in Rome, an important inscription has come to light belonging to the Victory, erected as a monument by Aurelius Avianus Symmachus, the same who had placed on one of the ancient bridges of the Tiber the statues of the Emperors Valens and Valentinianus, of which the fragments were found in 1878.

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At Albano a piece of pavement (the usual large flints) has been found which seems to belong to a Roman villa; as also in the same place two *cippi* of travertine, upon one of which is sculptured a relief.

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Some casual discoveries made in the ruined sanctuary of St. Martin, in the commune of Fara San Martino, have proved the existence there of a Roman cemetery; and other remains seem to show that there existed in that place a *pagus* of the rustic population of the municipium of Juvanum.

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In the commune of Pula, in Sardinia, an examination has been made of a portion of the necropolis of the ancient Nora, in which important Punic *stelæ* have come to light. Some of these Carthaginian, or Phœnician, monuments, bearing reliefs, have been placed in the museum of Cagliari.

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In that part of the forest of Eawy, which borders on St. Saëns (Seine Inférieure), M. Gaston Le Breton, director of the museum of antiquities of Seine Inférieure, has brought to light the walls of a building which seem to be the remains of a small ancient temple, which may have been constructed in the second or third century. It is square, and it stands completely isolated. Amongst the ruins have been found some very finely modelled statuettes in terracotta of Venus Anadyomene, which may denote the dedication. One of these statuettes surpasses all

the others, and is of good size. The entrance of the temple was towards the east.

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M. Fouquet has sent from Egypt to the Museum of the Louvre an important collection of Oriental glass and terracottas, which will be exhibited in a new room to be opened shortly. The collection of M. Fouquet present some striking specimens of different epochs of ancient Egyptian art, as also of Alexandrine, Arabic, and mediæval art.

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At Vienne, in making some alterations in the interior of the church of St. Maurice, a skeleton was found which is believed to be that of Boson, King of Burgundy and Vienne, who died in this town in 867. His tomb, of which the inscription is still preserved, was in the ancient convent of St. Maurice.

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The museum of Nordhausen, in Germany, has recently acquired two printed leaves, with autograph marginal notes of Luther, belonging to the famous Psalterium printed in 1513, which was annotated by Luther.

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At Amboise in France, on the termination of the restoration of the ancient *hôtel de ville*, an important construction of the fifteenth century, which had been much injured in modern times, a high festival was held, and the building was solemnly opened by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The *hôtel de ville* is full of souvenirs of Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., Frances I., and of the German Emperor Charles V., and has now been declared a national historic monument. The restoration has lasted ten years, and has cost 300,000 francs.

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At Pompeii, during the latest excavations, some remarkable wall-paintings have been discovered, some representing Phædra and Hippolytus; others, Dædalus with Pasiphaë, Dædalus and Icarus, Marsias and the Muses, etc.

Outside the Stabian Gate another skeleton has been found, being that of a youth fully clothed, of which a model has been taken by pouring in lime. Amongst the graffite inscriptions recently observed in the same city, some contain the names of candidates for the communal elections, which resemble the majority of the coloured inscriptions which may be seen on all the walls of the streets of Pompeii.

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Russia is founding an Archæological School at Constantinople, and Professor Kondakoff has been charged with the task of preparing the regulations and programme.

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"Le musée des collections artistiques de la ville de Paris" has just been inaugurated at Auteuil. It consists of three buildings: the first with its façade in the Rue Gros; the second, which was added in 1889, is in the Rue La Fontaine; the third consists of one of the large pavilions erected on the Esplanade du Champ de Mars during the late exhibition, of which M. Bouvard was the architect. The first of these buildings will be devoted to models; the second will be reserved for pictures, ancient and modern; the third for plaster casts.

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The *Dépêche*, of Toulouse, reports that a prehistoric station of some importance has just been found at the bottom of the hill which commands the old Château de Montpezat, situated between St. Martory and Mancieux (Haute-Garonne). Excavations made in an ancient cavern, which connects by a subterranean way a still existing tower with the feudal donjon, have revealed some objects belonging to the reindeer age. Some specimens have been submitted to MM. de Quatrefages, Fischer, and Boule, attached to the laboratory of paleontology. Amongst other objects may be observed a bone bodkin, the end of an arrow made of stag's bone, a flint knife, etc., as also remains of animals, the beaver, the stag, and the horse, and many human skulls.



## Researches in Crete.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

I.—ITANOS (*concluded*).

**I**TANOS, or, as it is now called, Erimopolis (meaning "a deserted city"), lies in the midst of a solitary district, which belongs, together with the greater part of the adjacent country, to the territorial domain of the great monastery of Toplu, which is situated on the heights overlooking on the one side the Gulf of Litia, and looking down on the other the tortuous ravines which lead to the small plains of Palekastron.

The country around Itanos, consisting of unequal and broken ground, remains untilled, and is overgrown with low brushwood, large shrubs of wild cypress, with furze and heather, amongst which may be seen tufts of thyme and of other sweet-smelling herbs, and the tall white flowers of the asphodel. Two hills, of which the highest juts out into the sea and divides the road into two bays, one facing the south, the other the north, form two centres, from which gradually arose and gradually extended the ancient city, which occupied the lower ground. The ruins actually visible, all of which are of Hellenic character, with the exception of some slight traces of Roman work and the remains of a very ancient Christian church, which probably emerged out of the ruins of a pre-existing pagan temple. These last consist of various remnants of large walls—destined in part to form terraces for the support of the steep and uneven ground, and in part, perhaps, to serve as works of defence—together with considerable remains of buildings, which are seen especially in the part to the south of the two heights, and which extend under the water right into the small southern bay. The Cretan coast on its eastern side descends very rapidly, owing to the actions of volcanoes or earthquakes, while that on the west is elevated. Thus it is explained that some ruins of the marine cities on the east are actually under water, while in the cities of the western shore some buildings, formerly situated on the water's edge, are now raised much above the level of the sea. The most

considerable remains are a wall of gray local stone, which occupies a considerable portion of ground, and forms, as it were, a vast terrace. Strewn about are blocks of marble of an architectonic or of a decorative description, partly belonging to a Christian church and partly to more ancient times. Some blocks of granite found here would seem to have come from Egypt, a country with which Crete—especially in the time of the Ptolemies—was in frequent relation. But as regards works, properly called plastic—as statues and reliefs, in either bronze or terracotta—nothing, as far as I know, has been brought to light in the irregular diggings that have been carried out from time to time by the monks of Toplu, either for the purpose of levelling the ground or of quarrying for building stone. Even here, although at some distance from any village, the work of slow destruction goes on, thus rooting up the last remnants of a city which, from its position, must have held an important place in the history of Cretan civilization; and it is to be feared that, when the works for the improvement and cultivation of the ground—which the monastery has already begun in the neighbourhood of Erimopolis—shall have been fully carried out, in a few more years even the last traces of the city will have entirely disappeared. In the time of the Venetians, as we may infer from scattered notices of the period, some ruined buildings might still be seen standing at Erimopolis, and amongst them a gate, either of the city or of some large building (it is not known for certain which), upon which was found incised a very ancient inscription that no one was able to read. Inscriptions in characters which were then unintelligible were observed likewise by the Venetians at Axos, or Oaxos, in Central Crete, but were afterwards rediscovered in our own times and easily made out, as they were in archaic Cretan letters, of which we have now abundant specimens, together with local variations belonging to different cities. A long archaic inscription preserved *in situ* would have been a prey eagerly sought for by the archaeologists of our day. But the loss of this one of Itanos is by so much the more to be deplored, as it is not impossible that it was like the fragment still undeciphered which came to light at

Præsos, composed in a language which certainly was not the Greek of the Eteocretans, or the aboriginal inhabitants, who were settled in this part of the island. It is supposed to be Phrygian, and is now in the Greek *syllagos* at Candia.

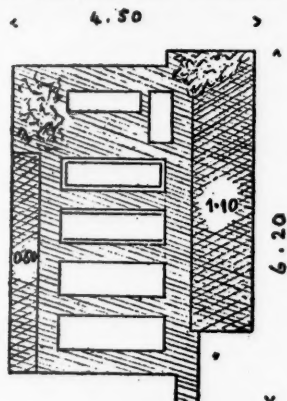
Amongst the fragments of marbles and tooled stones, which served as decorations in the church, there is one which preserves a small fragment of a Christian inscription, and another which bears in a circular field the monogram of Christ, accompanied by the usual letters *a* and *w*. But some Greek inscriptions, also of a good period, were found in this neighbourhood amidst a heap of rubbish of different epochs. A little distance from here, set in a recently made dry stone wall, I found the following fragment, still unpublished, which bears in large characters, of a somewhat ancient form, only three letters, with a vacant space above and to the right, forming, perhaps, *sigla* or some

ΔΙΚ

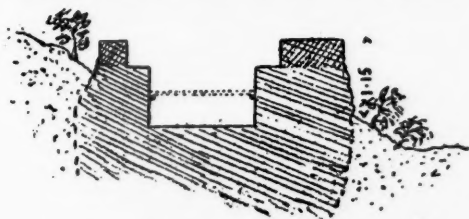
other conventional form, which I am unable to interpret; or, maybe, the initials of three words, of which the middle one might be the name of the city or of the citizens, as, for instance, Δ(αυδισιν)Ι(ταρίων)Κ . . . , or something similar.

Another locality which furnished—even so far back as the time of Admiral Spratt's travels—a considerable number of inscriptions, some of them being in verse, is the necropolis. This was situated to the north of the city in the small valley running down towards the shore of the larger of the two bays we have mentioned. The tombs scattered here and there over this district—the ground is here of a rocky nature and overgrown with brushwood—are not at first sight apparent, so that it is only by clearing away the surface that they can be discovered one by one. But towards the end of the valley, not far from where it opens out towards the shore, there stands, as if to reveal to posterity the position of the cemetery, an enormous mass of gray limestone rock, which in ancient times had been squared on the top, and so

hewn as to serve for a group of tombs all in one block, as may be seen from the two figures, one of which exhibits the plane and the other the vertical section made upon its plane. Round about this huge rock, which (advantage being taken of some natural projections on the surface) were cut two rude borders or parapets, were excavated six (or,



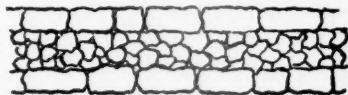
perhaps, seven) tombs, for in the part now defaced to the left of the small upper tomb another cavity may have formerly existed. Four of these are for full-grown persons, and are in length 1.87 mètres, being 0.68 mètres in medium breadth. The other two—one being parallel with the first, the other cut in a different face—must have served for youths



or infants, the greater one measuring 1.45 mètres long, by 0.39 mètres wide, and the lesser only 0.90 mètres long, by the same width, viz., 0.39 mètres. Of the tombs for adults two are double and one still preserves part of a stone slab, which served at the same time as a cover for the tomb below and as a base for the tomb above. I believe that of the others, also, some have likewise a

slab at the bottom, thus serving a double purpose; but this cannot be ascertained, as they are all still full of rubbish.

Close to these various remains, which represent all that now is left of the city of historical times, a group of ruins of another kind, less known and hitherto quite unexplored, but of far greater interest than the former, denotes the site of the prehistoric settlement. Above the smaller—that is, the more southern of the two bays—rises a large hill, which divides the city and the bay of Itanos from the valley called Vai (*Báγι= Báγιον*, means "a palm"), belonging likewise to the territorial possessions of the Toplu-Monastiri. It is covered with a palm-grove, the only one in the whole island, thus giving this locality quite the appearance of an African landscape. Upon this hill may be seen a marvellous work of cyclopean



fortification of a very primitive character. It consists of a colossal wall, about 2 mètres in thickness, which, beginning at the sea, runs along the eastern flank of the hill right up to the top; it then runs along the brow of the hill and comes down the western flank to the southern valley of Itanos. This wall, of which only the lower part is now preserved, where it rests upon the native rock, is formed of two lines of enormous blocks of stone without cement, which have been quarried out of the hill itself, but unsquared and showing no sign of tooling. The wall consists of two constructional lines, the inner one and the outer one, which thus constitute the two faces (the inner and the outer) of the wall itself, the space between being filled up with rubble or stones of a smaller size.

The two subjoined sketches, which represent, one, the horizontal section, the other

the front view, will sufficiently serve to give an idea of its construction.

At the south-west extremity of the wall are to be seen the foundations of a square tower, which must have been an outwork or vedette. Similar remains may be seen also on the eastern extremity, looking up from the sea; and I am told that there is another tower (not, however, observed by me) at the south-east angle near the summit. A stone in the south-west angle bears evident signs of having been worked and squared, probably to give the building in that place greater solidity, unless it be evidence of some later restoration. Within the vast circuit of this boundary wall, especially on the higher parts of the hill and on the inclined plane above, are preserved numerous traces of square buildings of the same character, viz., constructed in like manner of unhewn blocks of stone without mortar, but of smaller dimensions than those of the works of defence.

These buildings, which constitute in themselves a small city or cyclopean encampment, from which the inhabitants, probably, coming down to the plain or to the rising ground below, founded little by little the lower city, form a prehistoric station of the first order, which deserves to be thoroughly investigated. As the foundations of the houses or primitive huts are all preserved, as well as those of the towers of defence, it is not unlikely that objects of domestic use, pottery, arms, and remains of food, might be found in making excavations or in clearing the ground.

I am not in a position to say whether the wall which surrounds this height is connected with the remains of other like walls, which, as I was told by the peasant here, may be seen in some parts of the plain and on other heights in the neighbourhood of Itanos. But the remains of cities and of cyclopean fortifications, as we shall see in the following articles, occur so frequently in all parts of this district, and especially on the eastern coast of Crete, that only by a general and comprehensive study of these works, which sooner or later, in the interests of science, ought certainly to be undertaken, can light be thrown on the prehistoric condition of this furthestmost point of Cretan territory. I am of opinion that such researches will supply the key to solve the questions and

dispel the darkness which hangs over the early population of Crete, its race and origin.

Coming down the hill, and crossing the city and valley of Itanos, in the direction of south to north, we find beyond the necropolis a pathway which, climbing up the heights rising to the north of the bay and passing through a rough and rocky district, leads to the point called Capo Sidero. The ancient path certainly traversed, at least, the principal points of the actual line of this locality. Upon the rocks which border the pathway beyond the isthmus of Tenda I was able, by means of information received from one of the monks of Toplu, to ascertain the existence of numerous inscriptions, consisting almost exclusively of proper names of persons, which, I think, may have been left as mementoes either by pilgrims who had been to visit the sanctuary of Athenia Salmonia, or by workmen employed in the stone quarries of the neighbourhood. One of the inscriptions, in fact, bears the name of a slave who was a hewer of stones, as signifies the Greek epithet, *lithokopos*, written close to it. An archaic inscription of four lines, the sole witness of this epoch which we possess from the territory of Itanos (besides the small and fragmentary signature of the workman found upon the figure of a dolphin by the English admiral, Spratt), is, I must add, also to be found upon one of these blocks; but it is so badly preserved that very little meaning can be safely extracted from it—indeed, it does not show clearly anything more than the name of the inhabitants of Itanos, the Itanii, and that of Athena, the divinity of the promontory.

Here and there with these inscriptions are to be found also some figures roughly scratched by way of pastime, as, for instance, ships, heads of bulls and other animals, etc., as well as some *pinakes* or *tabula lusoria*, used for playing with little stones or with the *pessoi*, formed of diverse concentric squares, so arranged or made as to resemble figures of the labyrinth which we see stamped on the coins of Cnossos. As far as I myself am concerned, I succeeded in copying some of these inscriptions and figures during the first expedition sent by the Italian Government, and I have already published them in the

Florentine museum of Professor Comparetti for classical antiquity; but scattered about over a considerable tract of country may be observed the traces of many others, which at some future date may, under favourable conditions of light, be perhaps deciphered and copied.

At the far end, where the promontory thrusts out into the sea, at the extreme northern limit of the territory of Itanos, where now stands the lighthouse, rose in these days the temple of Athena Salmonia. Admiral Spratt has already described the remains, which, as it would appear, are to be identified with some ruined constructions or walls, now half submerged under the sea at the spot where the coast forms its last curve, and presents the characteristic features of the description left us by Apollonius Rhodius (iv. 1693, and following). A little above can now be seen the chapel, dedicated to St. Isidore of Pelusium (*Haghios Isidoros*, and, in vulgar, *Haghios Sideros*), wherein is buried the name the cape actually bears. In the eastern wall lies embedded an inscription, probably coming from the destroyed temple, which contains the thanksgiving of a certain Hiaron and a certain Pheidon. Another inscription is to be found fixed in the wall above the door of a construction adjoining the lighthouse; but it comes, so I was assured, from Erimopolis, from the ruins of which it was taken together with other stones as building material. I do not wish to omit recording it here, because, although small and apparently insignificant, it is, from a certain point of view, one of the most important texts collected during my campaign at Itanos, furnishing as it does an important contribution to the history of astronomy amongst the Greeks. It contains, in characters which are not later than the fourth century B.C., the dedication made by a certain patron to Zeus Epopsios of a *heliotropion* or of some instrument made to determine the winter solstice, that period of the year in which, amongst the ancients, all navigation used to be interrupted. The words referring to the use of the instrument show that it was like the apparatus placed by the celebrated astronomer, Meton, on the Pnyx at Athens, and help us at the same time to understand what has been handed down to us concern-

ing its construction by one of the scholiastes of Aristophanes and Ælianus.

(To be continued.)



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 164, vol. xxiv.)

### CUMBERLAND.

#### KIRKOSWALD: ST. RENALD'S WELL.

**B**ISHOP NICHOLSON was of opinion that the spring which issued from the west end of Kirkoswald Church was the ancient well of the Saxons, and which was afterwards exorcised and dedicated to Christian uses. It undoubtedly served the purposes of baptism. The church was built over it, and called after the saint's name. No one can visit the spot without admiring its adaptation for the site of a religious house, its retirement helping a life of piety and contemplation.—Rev. J. Wilson, *Penrith Observer*.

#### IRTHINGTON: HOLY WELL.

At Irthington, rising in the churchyard boundary, was the well called "How," or "Ha," evidently a corruption of "Holy" Well, which served the saint on his visit to this place for preaching and baptizing. In one of the church windows of modern date there were two medallions of St. Kentigern, one a full-length figure, and the other a representation of him preaching to the Britons. The encroachment of the river Eden at Grinsdale is said to have obliterated the well.—*Ibid*.

#### BROMFIELD: ST. KENTIGERN'S WELL.

In Bromfield there were plenty of legends connected with this well. It is situated in a field near the churchyard. The present vicar, the Rev. R. Taylor, with reverent care, had it cleared and enclosed with a circular vaulted dome of stone, on which he placed

an appropriate inscription. Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, speaks with regret of the suppression of this well. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, one who knew St. Kentigern's Well at Bromfield, and who had a high idea of the use of such places, wrote a beautiful ballad of ten verses, of which he selected the three following :

Look north, look south, look east, look west,  
The country smiles with plenty blest ;  
For every hill and plain and dell  
Stands thick with corn round Helly Well.

To usher in the new-born May  
The country round came here to play ;  
But where's the tongue or pen can tell  
The feats then played at Helly Well.

Thrice happy people ! long may ye  
Enjoy your rural revelry ;  
And dire misrule and discord fell  
Be far—O far—from Helly Well.—*Ibid.*

#### DALSTON : HOLY WELL.

The Holy Well near Dalston is very interesting, and had some connection with Carlisle. It is situated in the Shawk quarries, about two miles west of the village. These quarries supplied the white freestone for building Christ Church, Carlisle, and were supposed to have been opened in Roman times for materials to build the portion of the Great Wall west of Carlisle. The Holy Well, still called Helly Well, springs out of the limestone rock. It was remarkable for the religious rites formerly performed around it on certain Sundays by the villagers in the neighbourhood. The good spirit of the well was sought out and supposed to teach its votaries the virtues of temperance, health, cleanliness, simplicity, and love. Worse customs we might have, but few, if any, persons nowadays seek its blessings, and the old faith in its powers has died out. Not far from this well at the written rocks of Shawkbeck is Tom Smith's Leap, so called from a legend of some moss-trooper who, when pursued with hottrod, jumped down and was killed rather than fall into the hands of justice.—*Ibid.*

#### TORPENHOW :

At Bothel, in the parish of Topenhow, a stream rises from a well which supplies the village with water. The proverbial "oldest

inhabitant" asserted that this stream ran blood on the day of King Charles's martyrdom. He would not be surprised to hear that the "Boulder Stone" in the vicinity was carried from Norway by the fairies. If they believed the same authority, Plumbland put in a claim for the virtues of this well also, but one could not decide to which parish it belonged.—*Ibid.*

#### ARTHURET : ST. MICHAEL'S WELL.

Near the church of Arthuret is St. Michael's Well, which is still looked upon as the ancient place of baptism, and under the special protection of St. Michael, to whom that church, on account of the well, was dedicated.—*Ibid.*

#### KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN : ST. ANDREW'S WELL.

Only one well has been discovered dedicated to St. Andrew in the county, which is situate in the churchyard of Kirkandrews-on-Eden, and is not affected by the most intense frost or the longest drought. It is another of the many instances where holy wells were used for sacred purposes, placed conveniently for the service of the church.—*Ibid.*

#### ESKDALE : ST. CATHERINE'S WELL.

At the head of the charming valley of Eskdale stands the interesting little church dedicated to St. Catherine. Just outside the churchyard wall is St. Catherine's Well. In olden times, on the feast-day of the saint the fairs were held on the north side of the chapel yard, when the usual commodities were bought and sold by the dalesmen. The font, which is a neat specimen of Early English style, bears St. Catherine's wheel, as also does some very old glass in a few of the windows. To the north of the church is a rock called Bell Hill, where the chapel bell is said to have been hung. It is more likely a relic of the old fire-worship of Beltan, of which our pagan ancestors were so fond.—*Ibid.*

#### KIRKHAMPTON : TODDEL WELL.

No one now seeks Toddell Well in the township of Longrigg. It was formerly the belief in this parish that the waters of this well had a similar efficacy to the pool of Bethesda, where scrofula sores and all sorts

of skin diseases could be healed. A bonfire was an annual dissipation on the eve of St. John the Baptist, the lads and lasses rushing through the smoke and flames singing "Awake, awake, for sin gale's sake."—*Ibid.*

#### GILCRUX: TOMMY TACK.

In a field a little to the east of the village of Gilcrux there are two springs some fifty yards apart; one has fresh water, and the other salt and of medicinal qualities. The salt water well is named the "Tommy Tack," but by some "Funny Jack."—*Ibid.*

#### BRISCOE: ST. NINIAN'S WELL.

Miss Losh, who will be long remembered in this county for her works of piety and love, extended her protecting care to St. Ninian's Well at Briscoe, erecting over it a semicircular arch, and cutting upon it a characteristic inscription.—*Ibid.*

#### PENRITH WELLS.

The only church in the diocese dedicated to St. Ninian is at Penrith. Penrith was once noted, and has some fame still, for the number of its wells. The whole month of May was set apart for special observance of customs and ceremonies to be performed on each Sunday. There were four wells with a Sunday allocated for honouring each well. The Fontinalia opened at Skirsgill on the first Sunday; then in order Clifton, afterwards the well at the Giant's Caves, supposed to be St. Ninian's; and, lastly, at Dicky Bank, on the fellside, where the festivities were concluded. The chief of these gatherings was at Clifton on the Sunday after the Ascension. This was remarkable. The feast of the Ascension was chosen by the early Christians to commemorate the return of spring, and gatherings of this kind were used to thank God for the continuance of His providence to man. It was the special season for the dressing and decoration of wells as emblematical of immortality, when taken in connection with the Christian festival, the flowers symbolizing the transitoriness of human life. But in later years the Penrith observance was woefully debased: *corruptio optimi est pessima*. At Clifton the old custom only survived in brutal fights, both of cocks and men, as well as drinking bouts and other

orgies, which would have disgraced the Floralia of the ancient Greeks. These disorders have been suppressed within living memory. The rites at the Giant's Caves were harmless enough, and similar to those at Greystoke and other places in Cumberland. The remnant of the great past appeared in the middle of this century amongst the children in the custom of "shaking bottles" over the well with certain incantations, hence the day was called "shaking bottle Sunday." It was supposed that these customs were fostered by the celebrated hermit who dwelt in these caves, and was the object of reverence throughout the district.—*Ibid.*

#### GILSLAND.

"In Cumberland there is a spring,  
And strange it is to tell,  
That many a fortune it will make,  
If never a drop they sell."

The above prophetic rhymes are popularly understood to allude to Gilsland Spa, respecting which there is a very curious tradition, viz., that on the medicinal virtues being first discovered, the person who owned the land, not resting satisfied, as would appear, with his profits which the influx of strangers to the place had caused, built a house over the spring, with the intention of selling the waters. But his avarice was punished in a very singular manner, for no sooner had he completed his house than the spring dried up, and continued so till the house was pulled down; when lo! another miracle, it flowed again as before. Whether true or false, this story of antiquity forces a most beautiful moral and religious precept.—Clarke's *Survey of the Lake*.

#### COWT OF KEILDAR'S POOL.

The Cowt of Keildar was a powerful chief in the district wherein Keildar Castle is situated adjacent to Cumberland. He was the redoubtable enemy of Lord Soulis, and perished in an encounter on the banks of the Hermitage. Being encased in armour, he received no hurt in battle, but falling in retreating across the stream, his opponents, to their everlasting shame be it written, held him beneath the water till he was drowned. That portion of the river in which he perished is to this day known as the Cowt of Keildar's Pool.

## CALDEW: ST. KENTIGERN'S WELL.

But the Caldew had not been so impious at Caldbeck, as St. Kentigern's Well was still *in statu quo*, near the churchyard. Steps to this well were formerly constructed out of the relics of an old font. The Rev. James Thwaites, a former rector, had these restored to their proper use.—*Ibid.*

## GREYSTOKE: ST. KENTIGERN'S WELL.

In Greystoke, about a mile away on the borders of this parish, there seemed to be a most interesting memorial of St. Kentigern in a well much visited by strangers and farmers called "Thanet Well." His mother's name was "Thenew." Fordun called her "Thanes," and Camerarius "Themets" or "Thennet," so the change from this last name to "Thanet" was not by any means so violent as that which had converted her church in Glasgow into St. Enoch's! The connection of the Earls of Thanet with this country was of far too recent a date for this name to have been attached to an ancient well, and one too far away from their possessions.—*Ibid.*

## CASTLE-SOWERBY.

There was an ancient well in the vicarage garden at Castle Sowerby, which probably once bore the saint's name, but was now forgotten. It had been carefully cased with hewn stones, to which there seemed to have been formerly a roof.—*Ibid.*

## MELMERBY: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S WELL.

Richard Singleton, the rector of Melmerby, who died in 1684, wrote as follows (Machell MSS.):

"Wee have sev'all wells in the parish, whereof 4 are more remarkable than the rest. Imp. Margett Hardies well, which is in the Gale intack: some say it will purge both waies, but this I am sure of that if any drink of it (as I have done when hunting) they will presently become very hungry. It was so called from a woman of that name who frequented it daily, and lived to a great age: they report her to have been a witch. Secondly, Fen hiey well, famous for Sir Lancelott's (Threlkeld) father frequenting it, and this they say will cure the . . . or . . . Thirdly, Kep-gob-well, which is upon the mountains, and in the drought of summer

is a great relief to man and horse when we bring downe our peates. Fourthly, The Ladies well, which is in the Lord's parke, and is good for dressing butter with."—*Ibid.*

## HUTTON: COLLINSON'S WELL.

The church of St. John the Baptist was Hutton. Little remain to tell either of the castle or well on Hutton Common, but both were popularly known as having been named after one Collinson. There was a tradition, with every probability of truth, that when King Charles marched his men on the road through this parish he turned aside and drank out of Collinson's Well. He had been unable to connect these wells with the saints' name to whom the churches were dedicated.—*Ibid.*

## ASPATRIA: BISHOP'S WELL.

There was formerly a well in the glebe field near the church, by some called the Bishop's Well.—*Ibid.*

## PATTERDALE: ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

St. Patrick's Well is situated near the chapel in Patterdale.

## CASTERTON: ST. COUME'S OR COLUMBA'S WELL.

The well dedicated to this saint is also near the chapel.

## DERBYSHIRE.

## ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER: SKINNER'S WELL.

The well or spring of water is situated in a little dell at the foot of Great Shacklow, a perfect cavern or grotto overgrown with moss and verdure. It was customary here on Easter morning, as at Tideswell, to drink of this water after putting in some sugar.

## WILNE: ST. CHAD'S WELL.

The church of St. Chad at Wilne is a remarkable specimen of mediæval architecture, and its massive tower is a notable feature in the lower part of the Derwent Valley, being about a mile above the estuary of that river with the Trent. The interior of the church has a font which is altogether unique, while the Willoughby Chapel contains the remains of a noble family who once resided in the parish, which at one time included, besides the hamlets of Wilne or Wilton, on each side of the Derwent, the townships or chapelries of Sawley, Long Eaton, Breaston

Risley, and the places of Draycott, Hopwell, and Wilsthorpe. Near the church are some farm buildings where was a well, now, it is said, closed, but which is stated to be the well of St. Chad, the first Bishop of Lichfield, who ruled over the diocese from A.D. 669 to A.D. 672. Repingdon, Repington, afterwards called Repton, had been previously the headquarters of Christianity for what was then termed *mercie*, *i.e.*, the "marches," or districts bordering upon Wales. Previous to this time the Britons, the former inhabitants, had been driven westwards by the advancing tide of Teutons, or Angles and Saxons, and many were the struggles between the rival races ere the conflict ceased. For many years the Celts maintained their footing in some portions of the country, but in time the whole of the large district of which St. Chad's diocese consisted, and which is said at one time to have held in its limits no less than nineteen counties, became Anglicised. Of St. Chad previously but little is known. During his episcopate, which lasted but two and a half years, his piety and zeal for the spread of the Gospel shone out with effulgence. It was his custom, as of others in those times of strife, to missionize, and this he did on foot until compelled by the metropolitan to ride on horseback. It is supposed that Christianity was thus first planted at Wilne, and that the well at that place was used for the purpose of baptizing the early converts. St. Chad, as might be expected, has numerous churches dedicated to his memory, amongst which may be mentioned the venerable church of St. Chad (Stowe), Lichfield, and the round church at Shrewsbury, besides the recently-erected church of St. Chad at Derby.



## On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. xxii., p. 159.)

### VIII.

**B**EARING in mind that the chief intention of this series of papers is to place on record the existence of rare works in chronogrammatic literature which, during a continuance of my researches, may be recovered from oblivion,

VOL. XXIV.

I proceed now to notice more at large what was but casually mentioned in the *Antiquary*, xvii. 152, and what I still regard as the most remarkable of such works; for although I have made known many which are specially noteworthy, this one—a fine example of printing in bold type—stands forward and claims for itself a place in the front rank as the most astonishing of all. The title-page begins "Epigrammata chronico-sacra," etc. Date 1765.

The discovery of this work is a curious incident in the pursuit of book-hunting, carried on through a period of many years; and in this matter I speak of the experience of my friend, the Rev. Walter Begley, and in a lesser degree of my own. A copy of the work reached us about two years ago in unbound sheets; it came from the store of a bookdealer in Germany, who knew not from whence it reached his hands, or how long it had remained in his possession tied up as a parcel. This was our first acquaintance with what we regarded as a wonderful and unique "find," though it was suspected, and is now proved, to be an imperfect copy, and probably for that reason it had been put aside. A few months ago another bookdealer in Germany offered two copies of the same work; these we at once secured, and thus we each became possessed of one copy, both perfect, and in original paper-covered binding; we know not of the existence of another copy. Neither the constant perusal of foreign booksellers' catalogues, nor the personal acquaintance with many foreign libraries, nor the diligent examination of bibliographies, catalogues, and other sources of information at the British Museum library and elsewhere, have thrown any light whatever on this particular book, or afforded any clue to its existence. We had great hope of assistance from one bibliography devoted to record all the published writings of members of the Benedictine Order—"Historia Rei Literariæ Ord. S. Benedicti. Recensuit O. Legipontius. 4 vols. Augustæ Vindel. &c. 1754," fol., by M. Ziegelbauer. Unfortunately, this work was in print nine years before the date of our treasure. This led me to inquire of a member of the Order well known in his sphere of literary research; my question was carefully considered by him and his colleagues, but it led to no discovery

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about the book or its author. Thus, our researches having proved fruitless, we conclude that copies of the work must be most rare. It is not safe to assert that others do not exist: no search could be exhaustive, even if every monastic and university library on the Continent were examined and every private collection overhauled. It is beyond our purpose to speculate further on the cause of this rarity, but it may be conjectured that only a few copies ever left the printer's hands, and that a conflagration may have consumed all his stock, and that there was no reprint. Such events have happened in England and elsewhere.

An inspection of the book is enough to establish it as the *chef d'œuvre* of chronogrammatic labour. The contents are entirely in Latin, occupying 736 quarto pages, which, with the exception of about 80, are filled with chronogrammatic hexameter and pentameter verses on various subjects and events between the years 1749 and 1764. A careful computation shows that there are in the volume 12,884 metrical lines, which, with a few prose lines, give a total of 6,515 chronograms! The book consists of 736 pages and an engraved frontispiece. The title-page will admit of this translation: *Sacred chronogrammatic Epigrams to the most holy Trinity, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to the Blessed Virgin Mary conceived without original sin, to Saint Joseph her husband, to the holy Saint Benedict our patron, to Saint Anno the founder of the abbey of Graffschafften, and to other patron saints in heaven; collected and dedicated by someone who is of the same abbey, a professed priest of the order of Saint Benedict. To which are added at the end, some miscellaneous epigrams. Printed at Cologne at the cost of Joan: Jacobus Horst, bookseller, in the year of our Lord 1765.*

It is singular that the author of this extraordinary work should strive to conceal his name; his endeavour is partly frustrated by the official "approbatio" and licence to

print, which it was needful to obtain before going to press and to insert in the book. The author's identity is gradually exposed in this way: the dedication to Frederic, Archbishop of Cologne, printed on the back of the title-page, is signed by the letter L, at the end of this chronogram of the year 1765, "PRO PERENNI VERÆ DEVOTIONIS TESSERA DEDICABAT—L. ABBAS GRAFFSCHAFFTENSIS." The dedicatory address follows in eight pages of prose and chronogram verse, and immediately following it the "Approbatio Theologorum" discloses more of the secret; it is in these words: *Legi Manuscripta Epigrammata Chronico-Sacra, a quodam Abbatiae Graffschafftensis, Ordinis S. Benedicti, Congregationis Cassinobursfeldensis Sacerdote (ut satis hinc inde proditur, in Ordine Primo, ab ipso scilicet Reverendissimo Domino Ludovico Abbate) concinnata: Quæ cum nihil ab Orthodoxa fide alienum contineant, imò non solum suavi Poëseos stylo, sed et omnigena devotione atque pietate ad omnia utili abundant, typi beneficio publici Juris fieri dignissima judicavi.* [Officially signed at Deutz on September 18, 1764.] A further "Approbatio" and "Censura" next follow; they also praise the work highly, that it contains nothing contrary to the Catholic faith, and that pure religious instruction is conveyed through elegant poetry, calculated to recall people from the vanities of the age, etc. The author is therein again referred to by the name Ludovicus, or Lewis, the Abbot of Graffschafften. Notwithstanding these official disclosures, which he could not help publishing, the author deprecates all parade and mention of his name in the following words and chronogram verses at the end of his preface: "Lector amice! non sis curiosus Indagator, quis Author sit Chronicorum, sufficiat tibi, quòd sit Sacerdos Abbatiae Graffschafftensis sive Primus sive ultimus in Ordine, qui se vivum mortuumque Sacrificiis et precibus tuis commendat. Ora pro eo, et vale!"

ORA PRO EO, ET VALE!

AVTHOREM NON QVÆRE SAGAX, PIVS VTERE LIBRO,  
EXHAVRI DVLCEs, QVOS PARIT, ISTE FAVOS.  
SED PRECOR, EXVPERA DIVES VIRTVTIBVS ANNOS,  
FATAQVE SI VENIVNT, LETVS AD ASTRA VOLA.

} = 1765.

} = 1765.

*I.e., Reader! my friend, be not a curious searcher as to who may be the author of the*

*chronograms; let it suffice that he is a priest of the abbey of Graffschafften; whether he be the*

*first or the last in rank, living or dead, he commends himself to your sacrifices and prayers. Pray for him,—farewell!*

*O sagacious man, seek not the author; O pious man, use the book, exhaust the sweet honeycomb which it offers. But, O rich man, I pray thee excel thy years in virtues, and when death comes ascend joyfully to the heavens.*

It is pretty certain, however, from what may be gathered from the book, and particularly from the occurrence here and there of the initials "A G," and once of "L. A G.," that Lewis, the Abbot of Graffschafften, was the author. It is probable, too, that other brethren there contributed some few of the "epigrams."

So far we have not arrived at the author's name; that, however, is made known with a near approach to certainty by a paper label on the back of my lastly acquired copy, inscribed "Epigrammata Lud: Gronau," in old writing and faded ink. While accepting this as the author's name, I have failed to discover any biographical notice of a person bearing it.

The contents of the work are moral and devotional "epigrams" (perhaps "poems" would be the better designation). Some are descriptive of events, others are "miscellaneous." They are 133 in number, and run to a greater length than compositions which

are generally classed as epigrams. It is explained in the author's preface that he had been for "forty years and more" collecting epigrams, which he amplified for publication in the book, still calling them epigrams, saying that he knew the signification of the word. Many of them are expositions of Christian faith and doctrine as taught by the Roman Church, and expounded by ancient writers and saints. There are 729 "golden" sentences from the "De Imitatione Christi," of which Joannes Gersen, Abbot of Vercelli, is designated as the author, not Thomas à Kempis, the name more familiar to modern readers; all these are turned into chronogrammatic verse couplets. Litanies and hymns from the Roman breviary are similarly treated, as also are leading circumstances in the lives of eminent saints, especially of St. Benedict, to whose Order the author belonged. To specify each would require almost an abstract of the whole book; a few examples must suffice. As the first in order, I take that ancient composition, the "Confession of our Christian faith, commonly called the creed of Saint Athanasius," as it is named in the English rubric. The Latin sentences are given, followed by a particular version thereof in chronogram by our author, and signed "A G." [Abbas Graffschafftensis], making the date 1749.

## EPIGRAMMA PRIMUM

MYSTERIA SS. TRINITATIS,  
EX DOCTRINA S. ATHANASII EXCERPTA  
VERSIBVS EXHIBENS.

} = 1749.

ANNO 1749.

QVISQVIS VIS SALVVS FIERI, SINE LABE VETVSTÆ  
AC DIVÆ FIDELI SENSU TENENDA TENET:

} = 1749.

QVÆ NISI CREDIDERIS, VEL VT INVIOATA RESERVES,  
IGNI PERPETVO PRÆDA SVPIA RVES.

} = 1749.

TRES SVNT PERSONÆ, DEVS EST HIC TRINVS ET VNVS,  
VNVS ADORATVR: SIC TENET VNA FIDES.

} = 1749.

PERSONAS NEQVE CONFVNDAS: SVBSTANTIA SIMPLEX  
VERAQVE PERSONIS EST, LATET VNA TRIBVS.

} = 1749.

Etc., etc.

At page 183 there is a prayer for peace, with an introduction in cabala form, which gives the date 1757, the second year of the "Seven Years' War." The key is found in the vowels, which stand for figures according to their natural order. By adding together the sums thus made by each word the date is

arrived at. This is a very unusual kind of chronogram, if that word can be so applied.\* The following are characteristic extracts:

\* The same prayer, wanting the last word here used to make another date, is given in *Antiquary*, xx. 23. I have met with it elsewhere. See pp. 327, 374, where the author uses it for two other dates.

## EPIGRAMMA XXXIII.

Populorum votis accommodatum. Anno finiente, 1757.

1. 1 2. 4 3 2.3. 32 5. 4 3. 531. 4. 2. 135. 53. 5 2. 4. 4 3. 33. 5. 25. 4 2. 1 2.  
Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, quia non est alius, qui pugnet pro nobis nisi tu Deus noster. Amen!

ASPICE VOTA DEVs, POPVLVS QVÆ FVNDIT VBIQVE, QVI NOBIS SOLVS NOSTRA PETITA DABIS.	=1757.
IANVA CLAVDATVR IANI, SAT PRATA BIBERVNT SANGVINIS EFFVSI: PAX MALÈ RVPTA FAVE.	=1757.
PAX OPTANDA VENI, VOTISQVE FAVETO BONORVM, NON VLTRA FVSO PRATA CRVORE FLVANT. Etc.	=1757.
PLANKERVNT, PLANGVNT TRISTES SVA PIGNORA MATRES, QVÆ RAPVIT BELLI DIRVS VBIQVE RIGOR.	=1757.
PLANGIT VTERQVE STATVS, PLANGIT CVM CIVE COLONVS, ET CRESCENS IVVENIS PLANGIT ET IPSE SENEX.	=1757.
HOSTIS VBIQVE FVRENS DENVDAT FRVGIbVS AGROS, HOSTIBVS EXOSIS SPICA DECORA RVIT.	=1757.
OPPIDA VASTANTVR, VIX VLLI PARCITVR VRBI, PRESSVRÂ PATRÎÆ GENS PERONVSTA GEMIT.	=1557.
TEMPLAQVE LÆDVNTVR, TVÆ VIX HOSTIBVS ARÆ: NONNE PROFANANTVR VASA FVRORE SACRA?	=1757.
CONSVLIT ALMA SVO PRÆSENS VIX VIRGO FVDORI, NI FVGAT, PERIIT VIRGINITATIS HONOR.	=1757.
DEVOTVS SEXVS NON EST SECVRVs AB HOSTE, IS PATITVR CASVS MARTE FVRENTE SVOS.	=1757.
PARCE DEVs POPVLIS, TVA SVNT HÆC IVSTA FLAGELLA, SED POPVLVS SVPPLEX VOCE PRECANTE ROGAT.	=1757.
SI TVVS HIC POPVLVS PECCAVIT, PARCE PRECANTI, TV POPVLI MISERENS NOXIA BELLA FVGA.	=1757.
O DEVs IN VIRTUTE TVÂ PAX FIAT VBIQVE! PLEBS TIBI FVNESTO SVPLICAT ORE GEMENS:	=1757.
MVCRO RVBENS TOTIES VAGINÆ RESTITVATVR, ET STABILIS POPVLOS PAX REDIVIVA BEET.	=1757.

The following "epigram" (at page 584) was also composed by the abbot whilst he was in refuge at Marienthal. It begins:

## EPIGRAMMA XCIX.

FLORATVS DEVOTVS EX PATRIA FVGITIVI, ET IN MARIE VALLE EXVLIS A.G. Anno 1762. 24 Septemb.	=1762.
EXVL EGO VENIO, VALLIS VENERANDA MARLÆ! EXVLIS ET TRISTIS VOTA VIRAGO TENE!	=1762.
VIRGO DEI GENITRIX! QVIS TE NON SERVVS AMARET? SVAVIS ES AFPECTV SANCTA VIRAGO TVO.	=1762.
EXVL EGO VENIO FÆDO FVGITIVVS AB HOSTE, SIS FAMVLI CVSTOS VIRGO BEATA TVI.	=1762.
EX CÆLIS MATER FLENTI SVCCVRRE CLIENTI: HEV! FVRIT HOSTIS ATROX, CLAVSTRA FVRORE QVATIT.	=1762.
VIRGO TVO VVLTV, PRÆSENS PETO, RESPICE SERVVM, E TRIBVLIS TANTIS DIVA PATRONA IVVA!	=1762.
SERVVS VBIQVE GEMO, PRÆSENS SVSPIRIA FVNDO: VOTA TVI SERVI CONSCIA VIRGO FOVE!	=1762.
DIVA DEI GENITRIX SERVI TV SVSCIPE VOTA, AC SERVVO, QVÆSO, DIVA PATRONA FAVE!	=1762.
VERA DEI GENITRIX MIRÂ VIRTUTE NITESCIS; QVIS VIVENS CAPLET PVRA TRIBVTA SATIS?	=1762.
Ô DVLCIS VIRGO, QVANTI TVA DONA FAVORIS! EX TE, VIRGO, SATIS DIVA FLVENTA FAVENT.	=1762.

The abbot proceeds further with his prayer his exile, mentioned in the prefatory sentence, in somewhat playful allusion to the valley of and concludes thus :

HÆC È CORDE TVI SERVI NOVA VOTA RESVRGVNT : } = 1762.  
DIVA DEI GENITRIX ARA FAVORIS AVE !

A selection from the Psalms of David, in the Latin version, fills many pages with the same turned into chronogram verses on opposite pages ; for example, the following is from page 241 : it points to the abbot's

apprehensions for the fate of his monastery during a time of war and tumult in Germany—the "Seven Years' War." All the chronograms make the year 1759.

## PSALMUM VI.

CARMINE CHRONICO CONTINENS. ANNO 1759.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me, neque in ira tua corripas me.            | 1. ABSQVE FVRORE TVO DEVS ARGVE, CORRIPES SERVVM NE, PRECOR, IN NOXAS SÆVIOR IRA FVRAT. } = 1759.  |
| 2. Miserere mei Domine, quoniam infirmus sum.                                  | 2. SPIRITVS ÆGROTANS EXCVSSIS VIRIBVS ALGET, SED LVTEI SERVI TV MISERERE TVI. } = 1759.            |
| 3. Sana me Domine, quoniam conturbata sunt ossa mea.                           | 3. TV DEVS ERGO TVO TVA PHARMACA PORRIGE SERVO, NIL TVRBATA SVIS NEXIBVS OSSA VALENT. } = 1759.    |
| 4. Et anima mea turbata est valde, sed tu Domine usque quò?                    | 4. HEV ! TVRBATA SVO QVATITVR MENS CONSCIA NÆVO ! AH INFENSVS ERIS QVÒ DEVS VSQVE REO ? } = 1759.  |
| 5. Convertere Domine, et eripe animam meam.                                    | 5. ARCVS LAXETVR, NON FVNDANT TE LA FVROREM, SPIRITVS VT TVTVS SIT BONITATE TVÀ : } = 1759.        |
| 6. Salvum me fac, propter misericordiam tuam.                                  | 6. EX VIRTUTE TVÀ FAVEANT BONA SCVTA SALVTIS SERVO, SALVVS ERIT TE MISERENTE DEO. } = 1759.        |
| 7. Quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui.                                | 7. VIX ERIT VLLVS HOMO, QVI POST DATA FATA REVOLVENS INTER LETHÆAS TE VENERETVR AQVAS. } = 1759.   |
| 8. In inferno autem quis confitebitur tibi ?                                   | 8. SED QVIS IN INFERNO LAVDIS TIBI TEXET HONORES ? NVLLVS VBI LAVDIS VERA TRIBVTA FERET. } = 1759. |
| 9. Laboravi in gemitu meo.   | 9. VSQVE LABORAVI SINGVLTI BVVS ÆTHERA PVLANS, EXTENSÀ DEXTRÀ PLORO PIQVE GEMO. } = 1759.          |
| 10. Lavabo persingulas noctes lectum meum, lachrymis meis stratum meum rigabo. | 10. LVNA SVAS QVOTIES VOLVET SINVOSA QVADRIGAS, VOTIVO FLETV STRATA LAVABO MEA. } = 1759.          |
| 11. Turbatus est a furore oculus meus.   | 11. LVMINA SVNT VERÈ IVSTO TVRBATA FVRORE : Ô DEVS ! A FLETV NON FVIT VLLA QVIES. } = 1759.        |
| 12. Inveteravi inter omnes inimicos meos.                                      | 12. PRÒ DOLOR INSENI VELVT HOSTES INTER INIQVOS, IVRATI VELVTI QVI MEA FATA VOLVNT. } = 1759.      |
| 13. Discedite a me omnes, qui operamini iniquitatem :                          | 13. PRÒ ! FVGIAINT OMNES EXOSIS FRAVDIBVS HOSTES, A VVLTV SVBITÒ TVRBA SCELESTA FVGE ! } = 1759.   |
| 14. Quoniam exaudivit Dominus vocem fletus mei.                                | 14. EXAVDIRE DEO PLACVIT SVSPIRIA FLETVS, QVÆ PRONO SERVVS FVDERAT ORE REVVS. } = 1759.            |
| 15. Exaudivit Dominus deprecationem meam, Dominus orationem meam suscepit.     | 15. VOTA PRECESQVE DEVS SERVI RESPEXIT AB ÆTHRA, SVSCEPIT SERVI VOTA PROFVNDÀ DEVS. } = 1759.      |
| 16. Erubescant et conturbentur vehementer omnes inimici mei ;                  | 16. HOSTES TVRBENTVR, SVFFVNDANTVRQVE RVBORE, QVI MIHI FVGNA CES NOXIA BELLA PARANT. } = 1759.     |
| 17. Convertantur et erubescant valde velociter.                                | 17. OMNES VERTANTVR, QVI SPICVLA DIRA VIBRABANT, ET SVBEAT VELOX ORA SVPERBA RVBOR. } = 1759.      |

The "miscellaneous" epigrams are added they are alluded to in the "dedication" as an appendix, with a separate pagination ; already quoted. The title-page is as follows :

"I. H. S. Epigrammata chronico-miscellanea, quæ pro diversitate temporum MUSA RELIGIOSA, Ducatus Westphaliæ, Archidieocesis Coloniensis, inter Angariæ Montes in Valle Declivi abbatiae Graffschafftensis habitans horis vacuis, concepit, et peperit, Coloniae, Ex officina Horstiana. 1765." The epigrams are all in hexameter and pentameter verse, and are included in the total number already mentioned. In construction they resemble those in the preceding part of the work; transcripts are not needed here, but some of the subjects may be mentioned: Three months' severe winter weather, from the beginning of January to the end of March, when sudden fine weather caused luxuriant growth of vegetation, in 1755; heavy falls of snow in the following May brought destruction; the terrible earthquake at Lisbon on November 1, 1755, is described; peace is enjoyed after the war in

1756; a birthday ode to the Empress Maria Theresa; an ode to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria; an ode to commemorate the recovery of the Archduke Joseph of Austria from an illness of pustules; another to narrate how the abbey of Graffschafften was, during the war, put under excessive contribution, to be paid to the enemy within fourteen days; the abbot seeks refuge in the woods on May 15, 1759; the battle of Maxen, when 15,000 Prussians and three generals were taken prisoners, on November 21, 1759; on the election of Maximilian Frederic to the archbishopric of Cologne; the abbot for the fourth time flies to a sylvan retreat in 1762; intense heat prevailed throughout May and until June 8. These and other poems to the number of 30 fill the appendix; all are composed in chronogram. The following "Epiphonema" terminates the volume:

OMNIBVS IN REBVS FINIS SIT TRINVS ET VNVS,	} = 1764.
QVI DEVS EST VERVS, QVI BENE CVNCTA REGIT.	
QVI BONITATE DEVS GRESSVS ACTVSQVE GVBERNET,	} = 1764.
VT VITÆ CVRSVS SIT BENE TVTVS. AMEN!	
DEO PATRI, ET FILIO, AC SPIRITVI SANCTO	} = 1764.
SIT SEMPER ET SINE FINE HONOR.	

The varied contents of the book have led to more extended extracts than were at first intended; they but imperfectly represent the scope of the work, which is as full of pious teaching as it is of commendable chronograms. The dates marked by the chronograms are generally those of events of varied importance in the time of the abbot Ludovicus, a harmless employment of leisure time in peaceful days, as well as a recreation to the abbot in the days of his exile during the Seven Years' War. I have not discovered any memoir of the abbot or any other work from his pen; doubtless he wrote much besides. The abbey is mentioned in Migne's *Encyclopédie Théologique*, vol. xvi., and in *Des Abbayes et Monastères*, col. 350, to this effect: "Graffschafft, an abbey of the Benedictine Order in Westphalia, among the hills in the diocese of Cologne. Founded by Saint Anno, Archbishop of Cologne, about 1072. A monastery celebrated for its learning and science."

*Note to ANTIQUARY*, xx. 25.—The monument at Trèves, bearing inscriptions to Kostka and Gonzaga, was probably erected in front of the schools, to en-

courage the youths to take example by the saints Stanislas Kostka and Aloysius Gonzaga, two youths so eminent for their piety that they were canonized by Pope Benedict XIII. in the year 1726. They had been under the auspices of the Society of the Jesuits, by whom their history was preserved, and it may be read in two modern compilations, *The Life of St. Stanislas Kostka* and *The Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga*, both edited by E. H. Thompson.


(To be continued.)



## Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

### No. VII.—SHEFFIELD.

By JOHN WARD.

"HE blacker the town, the brighter the park," is perhaps not wholly beyond contradiction, nevertheless it is emphatically true of Sheffield. Whether due to mere contrast with the dingy brickwork and the sooty

pall of this metropolis of steel or not, its Weston Park is charmingly green, most tastefully arranged, and well kept to almost a fault, and all within a quarter of an hour of the centre of the town. Crowning a knoll of this small "Knife-grinder's Garden" is the new Mappin Art Gallery; its stately portico and Ionic colonnades recalling some Greek temple. The Public Museum, which joins and somewhat disfigures it, is a plain and unpretentious stone building, originally a private residence, and for this reason quite unsuited to its present purpose, in spite of the many internal alterations. Two excellent rooms, however, were added to the rear at the time of the conversion, each about 72 feet long, well lighted from the roof, and, in fact, all that can be desired.

This institution, together with the Public Library, is maintained under the usual act, and in addition, a local act authorizing a rate of 2d. in the pound. Its range of exhibits is extensive, including most branches of natural history, as biology, geology, palæontology, and mineralogy; objects illustrative of the manufactures; and archæology, with which alone we have to do. An excellent *Visitor's Guide*, by Mr. E. Howarth, F.R.A.S., the curator, was issued in 1883, but is now of little use, as considerable additions have been made to the museum since that date, and the whole is now undergoing re-arrangement. To judge from the annual report just issued the institution is in a very progressive condition, highly appreciated, and well supported. The large number of objects presented during the past twelve months bears witness to the living interest taken in it by the public. All this is borne out by the museum itself: it has, in spite of its faulty cases and the work of re-arrangement, a well-cared-for appearance, and there is an absence of the curiosity-show element.

It is no exaggeration to say that in this respect it differs from nine-tenths of our provincial museums, which are, as a rule, without method or good labelling, and dip into every branch of natural history, archæology, and other museum subjects, without being thorough in any. In an institution like the British Museum, with the nation at its back, we expect to find every branch well represented. But it is otherwise with provincial museums.

Too often the funds at their disposal are barely adequate to maintain them, let alone the purchasing of show objects. If it is impossible for these museums to be thorough in everything, let them at all events be thorough in something. What should this something be? For many reasons it should relate to the locality. Thorough as the great national museums may be in all that they take cognizance of, we cannot expect their contents to be grouped otherwise than from national standpoints—British, Irish, French, Greek, etc. To be more specific would entail almost interminable subdivision. If, on the other hand, we wish to make a minor district, as a county, our study, the fitness of things demands that the collection should be at some accessible spot within it; for there will be the greater number of those who make the district the object of study.

Judged by this standard, the Sheffield museum ranks high, despite its miscellaneous character. Local cutlery, old as well as recent (for from the time when Chaucer described his miller of Trompington as wearing a "Shefeld thwitel" in his hose, this town has been foremost in the cutler's art) is well represented. But of greater interest to the readers of the *Antiquary*, perhaps, is the Bateman Collection, and to it we give the precedence. This collection was commenced by the late Mr. W. Bateman, of Middleton Hall, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, and was brought to its final state of perfection by his son, the late Mr. Thomas Bateman, the well-known antiquary and author of *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, and *Ten Years' Diggings*. It was deposited in a special building at Lomberdale, near this hall, and was esteemed to be one of the best private museums in England. He died in 1861; and the collection was "permanently lent" to Sheffield by the present Mr. Bateman in 1876. Its crowning glory is the remarkable array of barrow antiquities—the proceeds of the openings of nearly 500 of these grave-mounds, ranging in time from the Long Barrow era to that of the English conversion to Christianity, which form the chief subject-matter of the above two works. With the exception of a few stragglers, these barrows belonged to two widely separated districts. The larger and more interesting is a

wild Mountain-limestone stretch of country, containing about 230 square miles, south of Buxton and bisected by the romantic Dove; hence a portion of it is in east Derbyshire, and the rest in the adjacent parts of Staffordshire. Barrows to the number of about 350 were opened in this area; a few by Mr. William Bateman between the years 1821 and 1827, a few still earlier by various explorers, but the great majority by Mr. Thomas Bateman, in conjunction with Mr. Carrington of Wetton, Staffordshire, between 1843 and 1860. The other district is the vicinity of Pickering in Yorkshire. In this, the late Mr. Ruddock, who, like Mr. Carrington, handed over all the proceeds to the Lomberdale Museum, investigated, but with less care and system, about 100 barrows or their sites between 1849 and 1853. In 1856 he removed to Whitby and there obtained a few remains from barrows.

The rest of the collection consists (to quote the headings as given in a *Descriptive Catalogue*, published by Mr. Bateman in 1855) of Celtic, Roman and Romano-British, Teutonic, Mediæval, Old English, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Greek antiquities; relics connected with remarkable persons and localities; arms and armour; and (with which we have nothing to do) collections illustrative of the arts and manufactures. In these, as before, the Derbyshire element preponderates, and for this reason, while regretting that the collection was not deposited in Derby, it must be admitted that the choice of Sheffield was most happy, as the town is not only close to the border of that county, but in sentiment is so closely connected, as to merit the epithet, "The Capital of the Peak."

The Bateman Collection occupies most of one of the large rooms above alluded to, the other being devoted to natural history, and quite outside our subject, beyond that it contains a small collection from the caves of Cresswell Crag, excavated some years ago by Professor Boyd Dawkins, Rev. Magens Mello, and others. So far as the work of re-arrangement has gone little fault is to be found with the details. The tickets are plainly written. The new wall-cases are excellent; their glass tops admitting a good down-light. The old table-cases, however, are wretched, letting in the dust so freely

that some of the new tickets are quite obscured; but in due course these will be replaced with new ones of approved type.

If the new arrangement, however, is to be on the lines of the present, it will, I think, be open to adverse criticism. Some of the barrow antiquities are grouped together according to their kinds, celts with the celts, vessels with the vessels, and so forth; while many of the smaller objects are grouped under the heads of their respective barrows. This is most unsatisfactory. *All* the objects should be grouped one way or else the other. Each method has its advantages; but while the latter is better for study, it has the objection that the objects are distributed instead of being massed together according to their kinds, thereby rendering comparison difficult. This difficulty, however, can in a measure be remedied by the adoption of suitable table-cases, containing longitudinal shelves gently rising step-like as they recede. If in each barrow (or rather, *interment*) group, the flint implements were placed at the foot, while those of bone, bronze, and iron, the skulls, and the vessels, occupied in succession the shelves behind, it is obvious that these different sorts of objects would be disposed in longitudinal rows, each on its own shelf. A little patience in the selection of the groups would prevent overcrowding and blank spaces here and there on the shelves; and the resulting overlap would not be serious if the names of the barrows were conspicuous on the tickets. Cuttings from Mr. Bateman's works, giving accounts of the openings of the barrows, would, if neatly mounted on cards and placed in these cases, convert the whole into a monograph of the highest antiquarian value, illustrated with the proceeds themselves. If, however, the other system is adopted instead, the tickets relating to the two barrow areas should be in distinctive colours. Some further hints, particularly with regard to maps, might be taken from Driffield Museum (recently described in this magazine), with which our present museum has many affinities.

The first table-case (C. 1) in the large room exhibits a choice and varied assortment of stone-celts, axes, axe-hammers, and hammers; balls and other objects of sandstone,

including several pieces with those mysterious conical depressions sometimes found in barrows; and flint implements—javelin and arrow-heads, flakes, saws, etc. These are largely derived from the grave-mounds, and Derbyshire is strongly represented. Among them is an elegant battle-axe from Borrowash, near Derby, which is illustrated in Evans's *Stone Implements* (Fig. 128). But for delicacy and accuracy of shape and workmanship a small variegated jasper hammer from Castleton-in-the-Peak, surpasses all that I have yet seen. A less perfect one from Stanton, near Bakewell, is almost identical with one illustrated by Evans—Fig. 157. These surely were never intended for use.

The next case (C. 5) is mainly devoted to bronze. It contains an extensive show of celts, many of them Irish, and particularly so, the socketed variety. One Irish example is apparently of very early type, having the shape of an ordinary stone celt. There are several chisels, and a small but highly typical set of spear-heads; one, very fine and about 14 inches long, from the Thames at Battersea, is very similar to Fig. 406, Evans's *Bronze Implements*. Three of the five or six bronze swords were also found in the Thames. The daggers are interesting on account of the large number from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire tumuli. These are noticeable for their shortness and the three rivets with which they were fastened to their handles. From their flat blade-like character they would be better termed dagger-knives: several are illustrated in Evans. Among the ornaments of this alloy are rings, bracelets, a Gaulish girdle-clasp, and a Scotch torque. Then follow some spindle-whorls, lathe-turned and otherwise; and some quartz pebbles from barrow interments, where they were doubtless deposited by the mourners with some religious intent. Several groups of well-made flint implements—arrow-heads of various shapes, flakes, and flake-saws—are arranged in small square frames. In similar frames are the smaller proceeds of a few barrows opened by the late Mr. T. Bateman and his colleagues—Ribden, New Inns, Greenlow, Waterhouses, Elkstone, Wardlow, Upper Haddon, Bailey Hill, Mouselow, Longnor, Brassington Moor, Ryestone Grange, and Rusden, all in the vicinity of the Dove.

The objects from the last-mentioned barrow should interest Sheffielders, in that the much-oxidized blade of a *clasp-knife* was found therein, associated with a small coin of Constantius Chlorus and a comb. The most interesting relics of these frames are the beautiful jet necklaces from British barrows at Hasling Houses, Cowlow (two), Windle Nook, Grindlow, and a small barrow near the celebrated circle of Arborlow, all in the above district. The latter necklace consists of no less than 423 separate pieces. Some beads and iron knives from Saxon graves, and a few objects from the site of a Romano-British village at Wetton, excavated by Mr. Carrington, complete these framed exhibits. Of decidedly Roman age are some silver torques, earrings, and bracelets; an annular brooch of ivory; a massive and highly ornamented fibula of gilt-copper, etc. There is a fine display of bone and ivory bodkins and pins, chiefly from York; some of their heads are exquisitely carved. A bronze trident-like object from a Roman site near Middleton Hall, was, I think, the head of the weapon with which the *retarius* defended himself against the *secutor* in the gladiatorial contests.

Roman antiquities are continued to the next case (C. 8). Conspicuous are some bronze statuettes, among which we descry a gladiator from Herculaneum, a Mercury with a purse, a spirited Mars, a Hercules from York, a Bacchus appropriately tottering against the glass side of the case, and somebody else who has quite collapsed. The rude figure of a lion is described in Bateman's *Catalogue* as a Wendic idol. Among the Roman odds and ends are several bronze steelyards, one from York, and another very diminutive; a beautiful steelyard weight from Cirencester; some lamps; and two sandal-shaped potter's stamps—all of the same material. Of earlier date, perhaps, are the bronze Irish pins; but certainly of later date are two necklaces of amber and porcelain-like beads, one from a Saxon grave at Wyaston, Derbyshire, and the other from Germany, and the silver edgings and ornaments of a leathern drinking vessel, from the highly prolific grave of a Saxon warrior at Benty Grange, also in Derbyshire. Of still later date are a thirteenth-century bronze cir-

cular brooch, bearing the words, "Ave Mariæ Graciæ Pl.," found near Derby, several inscribed purse suspenders, and a series of small and quaint pewter or lead objects—brooches, crucifixes, and pilgrims' badges. Most of these bear religious devices, as the Virgin and Child, Thomas-à-Becket, a bishop, St. Mary on a crescent; some, however, are grotesque and humorous, one having an ape in a monk's cowl. Several encaustic tiles (two embossed ones from the ruins of Leicester Abbey being very unusual); a large fragment of stone, labelled "Runic Inscription from a churchyard in Derbyshire," but no locality given; and a series of seals and their facsimiles complete this case.

The next (C. 12) is perhaps the most interesting of the whole collection, and the first objects that catch the eye carry us back to pre-Roman times. The most noticeable is a magnificent crescent-shaped Irish gorget of thin gold, the ends terminating in circular discs. The surface is finely engraved with lines and chevrons, very similar to the ornamentation of the British sepulchral ware. A gold tiara, nearly 6 inches long, decorated with *repoussé* work, is said to have been found in the Thames; and there are some beautiful torques of twisted rods of the same metal. The specimens of Saxon jewelry indicate the high state of art reached by our ancestors of the seventh and eighth centuries. A circular brooch about 2 inches in diameter is undoubtedly one of the finest examples extant of their work; it was discovered more than a century ago, in a barrow near Winstan, Derbyshire, and is formed of fine gold filigree work upon a plate set with stones on chequered gold-foil. A small cross of similar workmanship, but not quite so fine, was found at the same time, and is also exhibited in this case. Of almost equal merit is another circular brooch of about the same size, but no locality is given; and certainly more imposing is a large gold pendant set with garnets and ivory, and found in a grave at Wormersley, in Yorkshire. The necklaces of this period were equally highly finished, and there are some splendid examples in this case. Among the other objects we note enamelled bronze buckles and discs, and a considerable variety of fibulæ. Of the latter, the Frankish of the sixth and seventh centuries take the lead in elaborateness and

beauty of design. There are several large oval Norse (?) specimens; and a Merovingian annular brooch of silver is spiritedly decorated with quaint animals and birds resting upon coils of foliage. In striking contrast as to design with these Teutonic fibulæ are the Irish, of which there is a fair exhibit. There is an exquisite Irish silver cross, of the tenth or eleventh century, embossed and ornamented with filigree work, from the ruins of the Abbey of Kilmallock; also a smaller silver one of similar design. The rest of this case is occupied with medals of the popes from Martin V. to Pius IX., and a crucifix and two images of St. Francis in ivory and wood from Portugal.

(The rest of the floor-space is occupied with a case of shot, shell, explosives, etc., too large to be included among the exhibits of the manufactures department.)

We now survey the wall-cases, beginning with the right-hand side of the room. In the first two compartments there is a magnificent array of British sepulchral pottery. Although these vessels are well displayed for inspection, their arrangement is not satisfactory, for the drinking-cups are associated with the incense-cups, just the two classes never associated in the barrows. Fifty-five skulls are placed on the upper shelves of the next two compartments, too high for study, and all unnamed. Without the origin and the craniological particulars, one skull is as good as another, and not very ornamental at the best of times. To say the least, the cephalic-index and chief measurements should be given. Below these is a fairly good and typical group of Roman pottery. Cinerary urns are in strong force. There are some good specimens of Durobrivian ware. A huge vase is unlabelled. Roman inhumation is represented by two leaden coffins, one from York, and the other—remarkably preserved and decorated with a beaded and scallop shell pattern—from Colchester. From flue and roof tiles, unlabelled querns, and terra cotta lamps, we pass to glass, of which there is a fair show. There are glass lachrymatories, bottles, weights, and cinerary urns, one of the latter a beautiful specimen of glass-work, 10½ inches high, and with handles. A small uninscribed altar came from the Roman site at Middleton.

In the next compartment are Saxon anti-

quities, mostly sepulchral. Here are double-edged swords, knives, axe-heads, daggers, spear-heads, and other objects of much-rusted iron, including those obtained from the remarkable warrior's grave at Benty Grange, in Derbyshire. A highly typical urn of the period is unlabelled; another from Dymchurch, Kent, is most interesting, in that it contained a Samian ampulla and patera, and was associated with other Roman remains. At the foot are some mortars, querns, and other objects of stone, all apparently Saxon. An unlabelled quern, consisting of two conical stones, surely came from a Saxon interment at Winster.

Some remarkable early monumental headstones and incised slabs, including an exquisite late Saxon coped tomb, covered with quaint half-vegetable and half-monster decorations, were unfortunately removed from Bakewell Church during its restoration, about fifty years ago. The few at Sheffield are by no means a typical set; and their separation from the extensive collection in the porch of that famous church is to be greatly regretted. Had there been no means of preserving and exhibiting them on the spot where they were found, the removal of *all*, but not some, would have been justifiable. Mostly of later date are the following objects of an ecclesiastical character: Coped shrines of gilt copper, one apparently of the twelfth century, decorated with enamels and settings of coloured glass; another of later date, but more richly ornamented (enamelled figures of angels and foliage). A thirteenth-century gilt copper reliquary in the form of a jewelled arm and hand, with a square opening for the relic. A gilt (silver?) chalice of apparently fifteenth-century date. A fourteenth-century gilt monstrance. A copper thurible, and the lid of another. A beautiful fifteenth-century triptich of Limoges enamel; subjects—the Nativity and Sts. Michael and Catherine. Pewter chalices from graves of ecclesiastics. Crucifixes and crosses, and many other objects of similar character.

Still more miscellaneous are the mediæval and old-English secular remains. They are too numerous to give even a typical enumeration of them. Here are some: Old shoes, some of Edward III.'s reign. An assortment of table knives and forks from the time of

Henry VIII. Keys—a capital lot, but too high up for close examination; some of their bows are filled with exquisite open work of apparently the seventeenth century. Wooden spades with iron protections. Bell-metal mortars of various dates, but none adequately labelled. (There are others in the museum—what a nice collection they would make if altogether!) Bone skates, made from the leg-bones of the horse. Stirrups, spurs, pewter porringers and dishes, wooden cups, spoons, clasp-knives, bottle-stamps, candlesticks and snuffers, horse and ox shoes, locks and padlocks, and odds-and-ends of all sorts, all interesting, and indicating what an omnivorous collector Mr. Bateman was. We must not overlook a charming thirteenth-century bronze equestrian statuette of a knight clad in chain-mail, surcoat, and cylindrical helmet; nor a well-preserved oak clog almanack dated 1626; nor a 'Wren Box,' a small doll's-house-looking box with windows and door, in which a wren was carried in procession in some parts of Wales on St. Stephen's Day. And what a contrast there is between the old match-locks, wheel-locks, and rifles, and our modern repeating and magazine fire-arms!

Passing by the ethnographic exhibits, which are interesting as illustrating how stone celts and other implements are still mounted and used in out-of-the-way parts of the world, we come to some Egyptian mummies and their cases in excellent preservation, at the end of the room. On one is this graphic inscription (modern—not Egyptian): "Mummy. Upwards of 2,000 years old. The First brought into this Country, by Mr. Salt. The Case, which is beautifully painted with Hieroglyphics, Contains the Body of a FEMALE, Swathed in Thousands of Yards of Fine Linen of Egypt." Next to these are some articulated skeletons from British barrows.

We have now reached the wall-cases of the left side of the room. The contents of the earlier compartments do not belong to the Bateman Collection. They contain a highly varied assortment of antiquities, as, for instance, a British food vessel, and cinerary urn and incense cup; stone celts; Roman tiles, lamps, and dies; a Saxon cinerary urn labelled, "Lot 188"; bone pins,

etc., mostly in the background and high up; lamps from Jerusalem; "Christian Bottles," decorated with images of saints, from Alexandria; querns; Coptic perfume vases; and a bell-metal mortar.

After these, the Bateman Egyptian antiquities are resumed; they are very numerous, and we will only stay to notice a set of the four sepulchral vases which contained the viscera taken from the dead before embalming; the fine series of small stone, porcelain, and bronze figures of deities and sacred animals; and a stone temple-shaped shrine, with the image of a scarabæus within and that of Horus above. After these come a varied assortment of Etruscan, Phœnician, and a few Greek remains, mostly earthen and bronze vessels of various shapes, ornamental details, and bronze weapons. Among them a beautiful unlabelled gold wreath, and an elegant two-handled tazza are conspicuous.

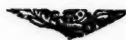
The remaining compartments are occupied with ancient and modern pottery, partly belonging to the Bateman Collection, partly presented by Rev. C. J. Chester. These are not as yet properly arranged; in fact, the contents of several are stacked one upon another without any attempt at display. Among the foreign specimens may be noticed ancient Etruscan, Greek, Neapolitan, Peruvian, and Mexican; some very excellent. Of more recent times are the Venetian, Abruzzi, Savona, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Persian, and Chinese. There are some excellent pieces of Italian majolica and Venetian glass. The English is peculiarly interesting. There are specimens of mediæval pottery—tall jugs of Norman shape and pilgrims' bottles; sixteenth and seventeenth century pottle pots, known as Bellarmine; early Staffordshire brown-ware, among which is a "jack" that belonged to Charles Cotton, the poet-companion of Izaak Walton; posset-pots; pitchers; and an old wassail bowl, inscribed, "The Best is not too Good for You." There are a large dish of Toft's ware, having a well-executed figure of Charles II., and other examples of slip ware; some dishes of agate ware and early Staffordshire stone-ware; while Wedgewood and his imitators, Liverpool and Leeds pottery, and Adam's jasper ware, are all represented; as also

Worcester, Bow, Derby, and Mason's iron-stone china.

In the ante-chamber of this large room are two tall cases of Greek and Græco-Roman pottery from Cyprus, and adjoining is a wall-case of Hindu objects in metal, chiefly gods. On the staircase are some interesting specimens of old hammered iron work (all unlabelled), presented by Mr. W. Bragge. The upstairs rooms are to a large extent devoted to cutlery and metal work, British and foreign, ancient and modern, but far too extensive to be entered into here; they are deserving of a special article. There are a good collection of Roman coins, and a better of English ones, ranging from early Saxon to William IV., lent by Captain J. Hoole, who also has lent a series of army and navy medals. There is also a considerable number of Sheffield tokens. A case of old door-knockers is most interesting; then there are cases of old candlesticks, snuffers, fire-strikers, and gun-locks, and of Sussex iron-work of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A modern sledge-like Turkish thresher must not be overlooked on account of its similarity to the ancient tribulum; an illustration is given by Evans (*Stone Implements*), Fig. 194.

In conclusion, it is painful to find how very many objects, some of great interest, mentioned in Mr. Bateman's *Catalogue* are not now in the Sheffield Museum. For instance, in *Ten Years' Diggings* is a list of human skeletons, whole and entire, from the barrows, and it includes at least ninety-seven perfect, and one hundred and thirty-eight imperfect skulls: less than sixty are now to be seen at Sheffield—where are the rest? These lapses have certainly not taken place since the removal of the collection to Sheffield. Did they take place in the interval between Mr. Bateman's death and that removal?

This museum is of national interest, and we may trust its safe-keeping in the hands of so progressive and public-spirited a town as Sheffield. If the refitting and re-arrangement are carried out judiciously, it will indeed be an institution of which Sheffield may well be proud.



## Hampton Court Palace.\*

**T**HE first two volumes of Mr. Law's comprehensive and able work on Hampton Court Palace were greeted with a well-merited chorus of approving welcome by the press and the literary public, and we have now to congratulate him on the completion of his task in a manner well worthy of its beginning.

The first volume gave the chronicle of Hampton Court in Tudor times, whilst the second volume dealt with the days of the Stuarts. The third volume has to be content with the more prosaic and coarser (using the term in an artistic as well as in a natural sense) of Orange and Guelph. Nevertheless, the interest is well sustained to the end, and this last volume in style, research, and illustrations is fully equal to its predecessors.

Hampton Court is in many ways a reflection of the general history of England of the last four centuries, and the advent of William of Orange to the English throne in 1688 made as much a mark in the fabric of this palace as in the chronicles of the nation. During the reign of William III. the greater part of the old Tudor state apartments were pulled down, and the new palace, with its park and gardens, was erected much as they exist at the present day. Attracted by the flatness of the country, by straight canals, and formal rows of pollard trees, William found here a situation near to his new capital that would yet remind him of his beloved Holland. Here in semi-seclusion William and Mary could follow their own gloomy proclivities, the queen suppressing the fiddlers and other musicians who used to play in the chapel royal, and the king insisting on wearing his hat throughout the services. The new monarch soon resolved to rebuild the old Tudor fabric, and chose Sir Christopher Wren to execute his designs. Anxious to rival, if possible, the palatial splendours of Versailles, William decided that the style of the new work was to be the debased Renais-

sance of Louis XIV. It was a difficult task, as parts of the old fabric were still to remain, but Wren was fairly successful in preventing too great a clash of styles, as all architectural students must admit, chiefly through employing red brick with white facings, as in the Tudor work. The tale of the building and decorating of the new part of the palace is told with much circumstance, whilst the architectural details are relieved by stories of the customs and habits of the new court. The life of William of Orange is not a savoury record, and Mr. Law does not hesitate to give piquant details of what the Duchess of Marlborough termed his vulgarities and brutalities. "William III. was indeed," says the duchess, "so ill-natured and so little polished by education that neither in great things nor in small had he the manners of a gentleman." The story of his snatching the first dish of green peas from the Princess Anne and eating them all is told in full, and also how, in October, 1689, William left Hampton Court for Newmarket, but speedily returned "cleaned out," having had a bad time of it on the racecourse, as well as at the card-table, to which he sat down every night, losing as much as four thousand at one sitting.

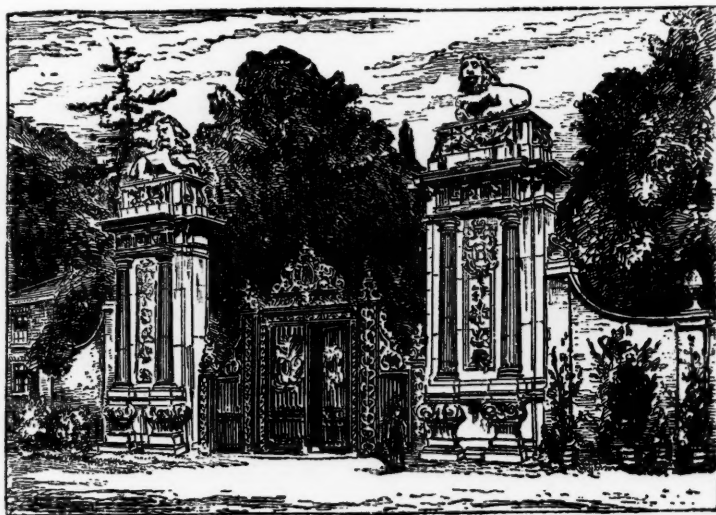
A particular feature of the grounds of Hampton Court Palace in which the king took special interest was works in wrought iron. The splendid gates and screens of exquisitely wrought-iron work which were then made to enclose the private gardens have never been surpassed in delicacy and grace, not only in England, but on the Continent. The artisan or handicraftsman whose hammer and chisel wrought many of these beautiful shapes was one Huntingdon Shaw, of Nottingham. His monument in Hampton Church, after recording that he died "at Hampton Court the 20th day of October, 1710, aged 51 years," goes on to state that "he was an artist in his way; he designed and executed the ornamental iron work at Hampton Court Palace." On the authority of this inscription, Shaw has hitherto received the exclusive credit of having produced the celebrated gates and screens; Mr. Law has, however, at some cost to our patriotic feelings, now proved beyond contradiction that Shaw was but the executor of the designs of

\* *History of Hampton Court Palace*, vol. iii., "In Orange and Guelph Times." By Ernest Law, M.A. George Bell and Sons. Small 4to., pp. xxiv., 566, fifty-seven illustrations. Price 31s. 6d.

another, and that the plaintive story told in Walford's *Greater London*, of the king dying before the completion of the work, of the parliament repudiating the debt, and of Shaw dying of disappointment, is but a fable. The Treasury Papers make no allusion to Shaw, but give ample evidence that the whole of the iron work about the palace was designed by Jean Tijou, a Frenchman, the only person recognised by the Board of Works and the Treasury, and to whom alone payment was made. Moreover, there is extant a book of copper-plate engravings, published in 1693, entitled *Nouveau Livre de Desséins, Inventé*

and "gates" were removed from Hampton to South Kensington by a lamentable error in judgment some twenty-five years ago. Of Tijou, and of his life and works, nothing has hitherto been known, save that he was father-in-law to the painter Laguerre, who was also employed at Hampton, and that he designed the iron screens in the chancel of the cathedral church of St. Paul. Mr. Law has now, however, materially added to, or, rather, made his fame, by establishing him as the artist in iron of the superb works of Hampton Court Palace.

The entrance gates to the wilderness, now known as the "Lion Gates," on account of



THE LION GATES.

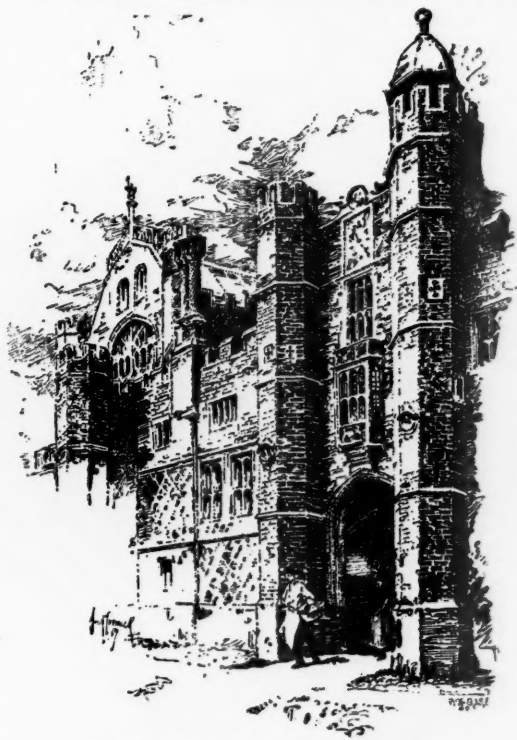
*et Dessiné par Jean Tijou*, and described in French and English as "containing severall sortes of Ironworke as Gates, Frontispieces, Balconies, Staircases, Pannells, etc., of which the most part hath been wrought at the Royal Building of Hampton Court." From this work Mr. Law reproduces a beautiful plate showing two of the best screens of the series. It would seem that the continued falsely assigning of the design of all this exquisite iron work to the Nottingham artisan has arisen from the exaggerated views of his friends after his decease, who perpetuated their mistaken estimate on his tomb. It is grievous to find that these beautiful screens

the two great stone piers which flank it being surmounted by the king of beasts, were intended to have been designed by Tijou, but were never completed. The piers bear the initials of Queen Anne—"A. R."—crowned; but the iron gates, good of their kind, yet looking mean and dwarfed between these great pillars, are of later date, and bear the cipher of George I. in the centre panel. By a rather curious slip in editing, the only one we have noticed, there are two cuts given of these gates, on pages 58 and 200, together with slightly varying letterpress. In the first place where they are mentioned, these iron gates are said to be "perhaps" by Tijou, but

in the second reference and more careful description the true dates both of piers and gates are given.

The eleventh chapter of this interesting history gives fuller and more carefully harmonized accounts of the last days of William III., and of the fall from his horse when hunting in the park at Hampton Court, which so materially hastened his death, than we have met with elsewhere. The most popular

crown for works at Hampton became clamorous at the king's death. Foremost among these was Verrio, the painter, to whom there was owing the sum of £1,190 on account of the painting of the King's Great Staircase and the Little Bedchamber. Another creditor was Robert Balle, a London merchant, who claimed £600 for seven marble Italian statues and one marble head purchased by him at the late king's orders and intended



THE WEST SIDE OF THE CLOCK-TOWER.

version of this famous accident, adopted by Macaulay in the last unrevised chapter of his history, is shown to be in many particulars at variance with the facts.

Queen Anne's connection with Hampton Court was far slighter than that of her predecessor on the throne, but without any word-spinning Mr. Law contrives to give us two thoroughly interesting chapters relative to her reign. Several of the creditors of the

for Hampton. With regard to these and other debts incurred at the palace, Queen Anne's ministers were singularly mean. Balle's memorial is endorsed, June 30, 1703: "He may have the statue again," and nine years later, the bill being still unpaid, a further endorsement is added, under July 6, 1711: "To be layd before the Queen." Apparently he was never paid. Jean Tijou, who prayed for payment of £1,889 1s. 6½d.,

still due to him for ironwork, was quietly told: "There is no money at present for arrears." Even gardeners and others in humble employ about the palace were many years in arrear in their wages. "But," says Mr. Law, "even the piteous appeal of a starving widow did not avail to draw coin from the royal coffers, and this at a time when the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were extracting thousands on thousands from their feeble-minded sovereign." But though the queen did not pay her and her predecessor's debts, she did not hesitate to incur further expenditure at Hampton Court, and caused many improvements and freaks to be carried out in the parks and gardens. One

*Rape of the Lock*, and carefully illustrated and described in these pages by Mr. Law.

Less pleasant, but necessary to the truth and sequence of the narrative, is the account of George I. and the use he made of Hampton Court, "thinking it a commodious place to which he might retire from his obnoxious subjects, and live undisturbed with his ill-favoured German mistresses." The "Frog Walk," near the palace gate, is said to be the only reminiscence left at Hampton Court of those ugly and disgusting women, Mesdames Schulenburg and Kilmansegge, for there it is said they used to promenade waiting for the return of the king, and that thence it was designated *Frau* or *Frow* Walk, corrupted by



"THE PUSH."

of her fancies was to have twenty miles of "chaise-ridings" laid out in the parks, partly in the avenues and partly in the open. On these chaise-ridings it was her pleasure to drive herself furiously with one horse in what she was pleased to term stag-hunting. The tragic occurrence in 1711 between Sir Cholmley Dering and Mr. Richard Thornhill, which resulted in the former being shot in a duel, and the latter being murdered after having been found guilty of manslaughter, is here related, as the quarrel began within the precincts of the royal manor of Hampton. It was at Hampton Court, too, in the same year, that Lord Petre cut off a lock of Miss Fermor's hair as she bent her beautiful head over a cup of tea, a trivial incident, but immortalized by the genius of Pope in *The*

the common people, by mistake or derision, into "Frog Walk," by which name it is still known. The account of court life under George II. at Hampton Court is not one whit more respectable. The story of his quarrel with his son Frederick, and the hurrying of the princess from Hampton Court, is fully detailed, together with the various causes that led to the abandonment of the palace as a royal residence on the death of George II., and its being divided into suites of private apartments. The later chapters, though not so piquant, give many interesting details relative to the tenants of the apartments, as well as to the fabric and its appurtenances.

One of the acts of William IV. at Hampton Court was the removing, in 1835, of the old

clock originally erected, as shown in the first volume, by Henry VIII., but subsequently repaired and altered in 1711. This old astronomical clock had ceased to work so far as the astronomical dial was concerned, though there was formerly, as now, a clock-face, looking west into the First Court, the hands of which were driven by the old works. The works of this old clock would have been a great and most valuable curiosity, but, unfortunately, Messrs. Vulliamy, who removed to this place a clock formerly at St. James's Palace, were permitted to carry them away. When this clock was in its turn removed in 1880, it was found to bear an inscription stating that it was moved here from St. James's Palace in 1835, having been made by Vulliamy for that site in 1799.

The peculiarities of palatial life, the close friendships formed there, and the charm of the gardens, are pleasantly written about towards the close of this most charming volume. One idiosyncrasy of the inner life of the present inhabitants of the palace must not be omitted, and with its mention we must close this long notice. They still use an old sedan chair, but it is now mounted on wheels, drawn by an old chairman, and called "the Push."

This curious survival of a bygone age, in which ladies going out to dinner within the palace are still conveyed from one part of the building to another, is probably the only sedan-chair now in actual use in England.

The book closes with appendices giving "Accounts for Works in the Palace and the Gardens" and "Lists of Occupants of Private Apartments," and with an excellent index to the three volumes.



## Burials at the Pories of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 120, vol. xxiv.)

### HEREFORD.

1394. ALEXANDER (BACHE), Bishop of St. Asaph, 13 Aug., at Clatford. In the Convent, wheresoever the Friars will. He be-  
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queaths 20s. sterling to be distributed to the poor on the day of his burial. *Pr.*  
15 *Sept.*

KATHARINE HARPER. Peter Beaupe, 13 May, 1480, bequeaths two vestments suitable for the season of Lent to the Friar Preachers' house here, where Katharine Harper, his daughter, is buried. *Pr.*  
5 *Aug.*

### SUDBURY.

1410. ROBERT CRESSENER, of Haukedon, 15 Aug., at Bures B. Marie. Within the Convent, next to CHRISTINA, his wife. His executors shall appoint honourable light about his body, as becomes his state. *Pr.* 2 *Sept.*

GOLDYNGHAM. John Goldyngham, Esq., 20 June, 1420, bequeaths 40s. to the Friars for the soul of his father, who is buried here. *Pr.* 5 *Feb.*, 1422-3.

1442. WALTER CRESSENER, Esq., 5 Apr., 1441. In the church. *Pr.* 20 *Nov.*

1454. WILLIAM CRESSENER, of Suffolk, Esq., 31 Mar., 1454. In the church, next to his brother. *Pr.* 17 *June.*

1467. JOHN SCHEDDE, of Sudbery, fuller, 16 Mar., 1466-7. In the cloister. *Pr.*  
24 *Apr.*

1467. THOMAS WEST, of Sudbery, Esq., 16 Feb., 1466-7. Within the entrance of the north door of the church. *Pr.*  
18 *July.*

1473. THOMAS FENNE, clerk, 10 Apr. At the Friars', and if it pleases the Prior and his brethren, within the church before the image of St. Mary, viz., outside the doors (valvæ). A marble slab shall be bought and placed over his body, to the praise of God and memory of his soul. *Pr.*  
3 *Nov.*

1496. ALEXANDER CRESSENER, Esq., at Alphamstede, 11 June. In the church, on the right of his father's grave. *Pr.*  
8 *Aug.*

- 1497-8. MAUD WARREN, of Sudbury, widow, 15 Nov., 1497. At the Friars, upon the side in the church. *Pr.* 9 *Feb.*

1503. JOHN LEVYNG, late son of John Leving, of Sudbury, 10 Aug. In the church. He bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent for his burial.

1510. ROBERT BAWDE, of Sudbury, 25 June. In the church, betwixt the north door and

the burial-place of KATHERINE his wife.  
*Pr. 7 Nov.*

1521-2. ROBERT DEDYCK, gent., of the parish of Newton, 27 Oct., 1521. In the Black Friars' choir. He bequeaths 10s. to the church, for breaking the ground, and 8s. to eight Friars, for bearing his body to the church. *Pr. 20 Feb.*

1534. ROBERT STRUTT, of Sudbury, 7 Mar., 1530-1. With the licence of his curate, within the Friars' church, between his two WIVES. *Pr. 4 Dec.*

## BOSTON.

1501. KATHARINE RANDALL, of Boston, 2 Oct. In the Friar-Preachers'; and she bequeaths 3s. 4d. to them, for her burial. *Pr. 5 Dec.*

1521. DAME ANNE DYMOKE, of Boston, widow, 29 Mar., 1520. In the church of St. Michael, in the Friar-Preachers'. Her mortuary, as law and custom require. *Pr. 8 Maii.*

## PONTEFRACT.

. AGNES BURGOYNE. William Bur-  
CONSTANTINA SCARGILLE. goyne, of the parish of Lamberhurst, dioc. of Rochester, by will proved 24 Oct., 1433, bequeaths 20s. to the Prior and Convent, being for the souls of his mother, Agnes Burgoyne, and Constantina Scargille, here buried.

## TRURO.

1515. JOHN HARIWELL, 17 July. In the Friars. A penny dole, at his burial; and a marble stone to be set upon his grave. *Pr. 3 Dec.*

## DUNSTABLE.

1476. WILLIAM YORK, the elder, of London, Esq., 10 Mar., 1474-5, at Twyknem. In the church of the house of the Friar-Preachers, which house is of the foundation of his ancestors; and he bequeaths £200 for its reparation and sustentation, to have his soul and the souls of his ancestors the more tenderly prayed for. *Pr. 25 May.*

## BRECKNOCK.

1533. JAMES AP JANKIN WALLBEEF, late of Llanhamlagh, within the lordship of Brecknock, gent., 11 July. In the church. *Pr. 8 Oct.*

## ILCHESTER.

1441-2. WILLIAM BALSHAM, the elder, of Yvilchester, 1 May, 1441. Within the Convent, if he dies here, otherwise as God disposeth. *Pr. 17 Jan.*

1457. ALICE BALSHAM, of Yvilchester, widow, 7 May. In the church. For the burial, she bequeaths a piece of cloth of gold, called le palle, to the Friars. *Pr. 1 Jun.*

## IPSWICH.

1448-9. JOHN DEKENE, of the parish of St. Mary ad Clavem, 1 Feb. In the conventual church. *Pr. 26 Feb.*

1509. DERYK GREMYLL, of the parish of St. Clement, 2 Oct. In the church, before the altar of St. Ann. *Pr. 16 Nov.*

1524. JOHN OF CLYFFE, Yppeswiche, beer-brewer, 29 May. His body to be borne to the parish church of our Lady at the Keye, for solemn exequies, dirge and mass, thence to the Friar-Preachers, to be buried within their church. *Pr. 1 Jul.*

## WARWICK.

1495. EDMUND VERNEY, of Compton Mordok, Esq., 24 Feb., 1494-5. In the conventual church, between the altar of the B. Mary and the altar of St. Dominic on the north. *Pr. 20 May.*

1511. RICHARD MYNAR, otherwise Walcar, of Warwick, 19 Jan. 1510-11. Within this religious house, afore the Rode lofte. A half-penny loaf is to be given to every poor man, woman, and child, who comes to the church on the day of his burial. *Pr. 28 Mar.*

1512. DAME AGNES HARWELL, gentlewoman, 2 Mar., 1510-11, being in the Friars' of Warwick. In the tomb with her husband (WILLIAM HAREWELL, of Wootton-Wawen, Esq.), in the chapel of St. Peter of Milyn. She bequeaths £20 for her burying and month's mind, to be dealt to priests and poor people for her soul. *Pr. 1 Apr.*

1513. STACY CAMFILD, 26 Feb., 1512-13. In the church. At his burial 40s. in bread shall be dealt to poor people. *Pr. 28 Apr.*

## GUILDFORD.

1421. THOMAS WYNTERESHULL, 25 Oct., 1419. Before the church-door. *Pr. 18 Jul.*

1465. RICHARD KNYGHT, knt., 8 Mar., 1464-5. In the chancel of the B. Mary of the Friars, next the high altar. *Pr. 6 Maii.*

1510-11. JOHN GOUNTER, of Cheleworth, within the lordship of Bromsley, co. Surrey, 6 Feb. Within the Black Friars, where his executors think most convenient, and a stone to be laid on him, with his name graved and his arms set on the same, in remembrance to his friends to pray to God for his soul: if he deceases hereabouts, or else where it may please God. *Pr. 16 Feb.*

1516. MASTER JOHN BANESTER, clerk, parson of Schire, 21 Feb., 1514-15. At the Friar Preachers. *Pr. 14 Jul.*

## CHELMSFORD.

1405-6. HUGH LANCASTR', rector of Dreydrayton, 24 Feb., at Chelmsford. In this convent if he dies here. *Pr. 19 Mar.*

## SALISBURY, FISHERTON ANGER.

1406. ROGER BEAUCHAMP, knt., 24 Apr., at New Sarum. In the church. *Pr. 26 Maii.*

1410. GEORGE MERVET, Esq., 28 Aug. In the church, between the two pillars on the south, immediately behind the grave of Roger Beauchamp, knt. *Pr. 23 Sept.*

1443. JOHN HELIER, citizen of New Sarum, 3 Mar., 1442-3. Within the church, before the altar in the north part. *Pr. 10 Nov.*

1497-8. THOMAS ABOWTHE, of Fyssherton-Anger, yeoman, 19 Apr. 1497. In the nave of the church. *Pr. 12 Feb.*

1531. ALICE MONE, widow, sometime wife of John Mone, gent. 28 May, 1530. Under the marble stone, before the image of our Lady, in the south part of the chancel, if she dies within three miles of Sarum, otherwise within the parish church where her soul departs out of this present life, before the image of our Lady. She bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior for the breaking of the ground, and the labour of it. At her burial, thirteen torches and as many tapers shall burn, and 50s. in farthing bread be given to the poor. *Pr. 16 Dec.*

1538. WILLIAM MUSSELL, of the parish of Fyssherton Anger, 29 Jan., 1536-7. In the church. *Pr. 15 Oct.*

## CHICHESTER.

1489. WILLIAM NAMBY, of Cicestre, 30 Apr. Within the church next the grave of ALICE his wife. *Pr. 9 Jul.*

1498. ROBERT BURRELL, Esq., citizen of Cicestre, 26 Mar. In the conventual church. *Pr. 18 Dec.*

## THETFORD.

1498. JOHN LORD SCROP, 3 July, 1494, at Esteharlyng. In the Abbey of St. Agas, in Yorkshire, if he dies within that shire; but if his decease happens in Norfolk, then in the choir of the Blackfriars in Thetforde, or in another as convenient place. *Pr. 8 Nov.*

## WORCESTER.

1461. JOAN, LATE WIFE OF WILLIAM LYCHEFELD, knt., Aug. 25. In the church. *Pr. 10 Nov.*

1475. JOHN, LORD BEAUCHAMP (of Powick), knt., 9 Apr. Within the church, in a new chapel to be made on the north side of the choir. He bequeaths to this house for his burying vestments and stuff to the value of twenty marks, and a pair of organs of his in the parish church of Chelchith, Middlesex. Out of his goods, the chapel within the church is to be made of lime and stone, with his tomb in it, at the oversight of his executor, in as goodly haste as is convenient, according to the pattern in an indenture between him and John Hobbs, mason of Gloucester. A fitting image of alabaster is to be placed upon the tomb.

1487-8. MARGARET, LADY BEAUCHAMP, 26 Dec., 1487. Within the church, with her lord and husband, according to his will. There shall be made a tablet of alabaster, of the birth of our Lord and the three kings of Colley, to be set on the wall, over her body; also an image of alabaster, three quarters of a yard in length, of St. John the Evangelist with the chalice in his hand, to be set over her likewise. On the day of her burying, 25 poor men are to pray for her, of whom five are to hold torches about her herse, every man to have 1d. at the dirge, and 1d. at the mass on the morrow; and nine of the same poor men are to have their dinner on the day of the burial. Also on her

- burying day, there shall be thirteen priests and thirteen clerks in surplices, and at the mass on the morrow, and they shall have for their labour 6d. every priest and 2d. every clerk. On that day, too, 20s. shall be distributed in pence to poor men. *Pr. 29 Jan.*
1494. JOHN FRETHORNE, grazier, of Worcester, 20 Nov. In the church, next to the tomb of AGNES his wife.
1502. RICHARD (WYCHERLEY, suffragan) Bishop of Olenus (in Achaia), 8 Sept. In the choir, on the south of the tomb of Dame Joan Lichifeld, and opposite the tomb of RICHARD WOLSYE, late Bishop of Connor and Down. He bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. to the Friars here for his burial; and £20 for constructing a rood-solar in the parish church of Tonneworth, where he was born. For his burial shall be expended £40 in special alms, etc. *Pr. 26 Sept.*
1505. JOHN COWCHOR, citizen and clothier, 2 Feb., 1504-5. In the church. He leaves 6s. 8d. for his grave and dirge. *Pr. 12 Mar.*
1508. WILLIAM HOUGHTON, knt., 18 Feb., 1507-8. In the church, where he has made his tomb, by the chapel of St. Peter, of Meleyn. He gives to the sacristy his mass-book, chalice, vestments, and altar-cloths, for his chapel. Every secular priest coming to his dirge and mass, at his burial, to have 4d.; tapers and torches to be around his herse, and alms to be given. Eleanor, his wife. *Pr. 19 Maii.*
1511. DAME ELEANOR HOUGHTON, 8 Mar., 1510-11. In the church. She bequeaths 40s. to the Friars for her burial, and all manner of observances about it. For being present and doing observance at the dirge, mass, and burying, every graduate priest shall have 20d., every other beneficed or unbeneficed priest 12d., every parish clerk 2d., and every child having a surplice 1d.: a convenient dole shall be dealt among poor people, and 2d. to every poor man and woman of the Almshouse, who cannot come to the dole: and for such worshipful and honest persons that come to the burying, meat and drink shall be provided in a worshipful manner. Torches and wax-tapers, too, shall be provided according to her degree, and of those that hold them at the burial every man shall have a black gown with a hood, and 2d. in money, and every woman a white gown with a hood, and 2d. *Pr. 31 Maii.*
1518. JOHN HAYFELDE, citizen and goldsmith, 13 Aug. At the Black Friars. *Pr. 8 Oct.*
1524. ALEXANDER SADELER, citizen and fishmonger, 19 Apr. In the church, in St. Dominic's aisle, before the altar of St. George, and nigh to the grave of MARGARET, his wife. *Pr. 15 Oct.*
- 1524-5. RICHARD HOPKYNSSONNE, of the parish of St. Nicholas, 19 Jan. In the church, before the Crucifix, near where his son THOMAS lies. *Pr. 11 Mar.*
1525. HUMFREY DEDYCOTE, dyer, of the parish of All Hallows, 15 Nov., 1524. In the chapel of St. Clement, on the north side of the church. *Pr. 17 Jun.*
1528. RICHARD WYLDE, of the parish of All Hallows, 19 July. In the Black Friars. *Pr. 30 Jul.*
- 1529-30. JOAN BROKE, widow, of the parish of All Hallows, 2 Mar., 1523-4. In the church of the Black Friars, who shall have 13s. 4d. for her burial. *Pr. 31 Jan.*
1530. WILLIAM ARTHON, of the parish of All Hallows, 9 July, 1528. In the church. *Pr. 25 Jun.*
1537. RICHARD COWPER, citizen, 27 Apr., 1536. Within the church. He leaves 6s. 8d. to the Black Friars for his grave. *Pr. 13 Apr.*
- 1537-8. WILLIAM PORTER, citizen, gent., 31 Oct., 1537. In the Black Friars, next adjoining to his FATHER. *Pr. 17 Jan.*

## DARTFORD.

1525. WILLIAM SPREVER, of Dartford, yeoman, 26 Feb., 1524-5. In the south aisle of the church of the monastery, behind WILLIAM ENGLISH, if it so please the Lady Prioress and her Sisters; otherwise in the churchyard or cloister. *Pr. 14 Jul.*
1526. KATHERINE BERKELEY, sometime wife of Sir Maurice Berkeley, knt., Lord Berkeley, 6 Sept. In the chapel of our Lady within the monastery. A tomb is to be made over the grave of her mother in the Black Friars at Bristowe. At her burial

£24 shall be given to poor people, 2d. apiece, and for other charges. A tomb shall be made for her in the chapel of our Lady, price £13 6s. 8d. *Pr.* 25 Sept.

MELCOMBE REGIS.

1533. OWEN WATSON, rector of Portland cum aliis, 25 Feb., 1532-3. In the choir, under his tomb newly made there. *Pr.* 16 Jun.

LONDON (additional).

1504. JOHN BURTON, citizen and pouch-maker, 4 Mar., 1503-4. To be buried where God shall provide; but if he deceases within seven miles or thereabouts, in the body of this church, as nigh as may be to the image of our B. Lady. He bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent to fetch his corpse to sepulture, and for their accustomed divine services. *Pr.* 22 Maii.
1509. JOHN TALLEY, priest, 15 Oct. To be buried within the Grey Friars Church. He bequeaths £10 for his tomb, to be made after the tomb of DOCTOR HALLYSWELE, within the church of the Black Friars. *Pr.* 15 Dec.

(Conclusion.)



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

### PUBLICATIONS.

THE last quarterly issue of the journal of the proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is of the usual varied and valuable character. The following are the contents of the number, in addition to the accounts of the general meeting at Kilkenny: "Excursion to Lusk, Swords, and Malahide," by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.; "On Fifteen Ogham Inscriptions, recently discovered at Ballyknock, in the Barony of Kinnataloon, Co. Cork," by Rev. Edmond Barry, P.P.; "Notice of an Ancient Wooden Trap, probably used for Catching Otters," by Rev. Geo. R. Buick, M.A. (plate) [this is the Broughshane example already illustrated and explained for readers of the *Antiquary* by Dr. Munro]; "On the Crannog and Antiquities of Lisnacrogghera, near

Broughshane, Co. Antrim," by W. F. Wakeman (three plates); "The Castle of Roscommon," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. (two plates); "The Water Supply of Ancient Dublin," by Henry F. Berry, M.A. (plate); "Ancient Forts in Co. Sligo," by Seaton F. Milligan (plate and illustration); "Notes on Bog Butter—An Early Milk Churn, and a Dish of Wood, found in a Bog at Ballymoney," by W. Frazer (three illustrations); "On an Ancient Irish Hot-Air Bath, or Sweat House, on the Island of Rathlin," by Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, P.P.; "On an Engraved Medal of the Loyal Irish Callan Volunteers," by Robert Day, F.S.A. (two illustrations), together with "Miscellanea" and "Notices of Books."

The "Bulletin de la SOCIÉTÉ NEUCHÂTELLOISE DE GÉOGRAPHIE" for 1891, which is the sixth volume of the society's transactions, forms a valuable work of 460 pages. In addition to a variety of matter relative to the work and membership of the society, and descriptive of the eighth general conference of the Swiss Geographical Societies, held at Neuchâtel in September, 1890, and articles of a technically geographical nature, there are several papers of much interest to the antiquary and historian. The longest paper is a translation by M. Gauchat of Mr. G. Collingridge's account of the "First Discovery of Australia," with a full description and reproduction of the remarkable and curious maps of Australia that were issued in the sixteenth century.

The quarterly issue of the "Archæologia Cambrensis," or journal of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION for October, 1891, opens with a paper by Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan on the "Chief of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd." This is followed by a paper that was read at the Holywell meeting in 1890 on the "Early Welsh Monasteries" by Mr. J. Willis-Bund, F.S.A.; it is a valuable contribution to the controversy with regard to the origin and nature of the Celtic Church, a question which has by no means yet reached a solution. Sir George Duckett continues his "Evidences of the Barri Family of Manobeer, Penally, and Bigelly." The smaller-print articles begin with an obituary notice of the late Mr. Richard William Banks, and a review of Mr. Moore's "Surnames and Place-Names of the Isle of Man." The "Archæological Notes and Queries" for this quarter are full and varied. They include an account of the "Tile Pavements at Strata Florida Abbey," "Quern found near Lampeter," "Reputed Coffin of Conan Mériadec at St. Fol de Léon," "Dog-Tongs at Clynog Fawr Church," and an "Inscribed Stone at South Hill, Cornwall," all well illustrated.

We have received from the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE a copy of the "Transactions, Excursions, and Reports of the Archæological Section" for the year 1890 (vol. xvi.). It consists of 62 pages of excellent quarto-print, together with viii. pages of a most useful alphabetical table of contents of the previous fifteen volumes, covering the years 1870-1889. The number begins with an interesting account of a long extract from the Parish Accounts of Anslay, 1672-1722, by Mr. Sam. Timmins, F.S.A. Mr.

Jethro A. Cossins next describes the village church of Burton Dassett, Warwickshire, giving a ground-plan and interior view. The paper which follows on the "Old Roads to Birmingham," by Mr. Howard S. Pearson, though brief, is of much value, and shows wide reading and careful inquiry. Mr. W. J. Churchill contributes a learned philological paper on "English as Shakespeare spoke it." Accounts follow of the excursions that were made by the members in 1890 to Coventry, to Melbourne and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Silburne and Stanford, and to Ilmington and Tredington.

The third part of the quarterly journal of the BERKS ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY for the current year, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., contains accounts of the excursions of the members in July and September to Stoneleigh Abbey and to Silchester; the second part of the "History of Hurley," by Rev. F. T. Wethered, M.A.; the continuation of "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell, together with a variety of notes, queries, and correspondence.

The third part of the transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for 1891, just issued to members, consists chiefly of a further portion of a "History of the Liberties or Hundred of Shrewsbury," transcribed from the MSS. of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway in the Bodleian Library, with the manorial and general history continued to the present time. The society has also issued to its members a further instalment of "Lichfield Wills, 1562-1624."—The committee who have been examining the Municipal Records of Shrewsbury have completed their work of cataloguing and labelling the MSS. All that now remains is to complete the index, and present it to the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

The transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, just issued, contains papers on "Hallaton Church, and the recent Discoveries there," by Colonel Bellairs; the "Family of Goodacre," by Mr. Hugh Goodacre; the "Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Leicester;" and, further, "Notes on the Family of Bainbridge of Lockington," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTI-QUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the library of the Castle on October 28.—The Rev. G. Rome-Hall exhibited a third brass coin of Constantine found at Blyth.—Dr. Hodgkin spoke of a discovery, which had been communicated to him by Mr. Rutherford, of ancient remains on the Berry Hill Crag, which are about two-thirds of a mile north-east of Etal. On the crest of the rock are four circular depressions artificially made in the rock. Are they prehistoric? 1. The first is 9 feet 9 inches in diameter, and cut about 6 inches deep in the rock. There are five "niche holes," and may have been as many more in that part of the circumference which is broken away. At a little distance from this on the

western side is a semicircular platform of rock like a small amphitheatre, in which apparently seats have been cut. 2. A little way off (further east) is another circular cavity 7 feet 9 inches across. 3 and 4. Then comes a double one, each circle measuring 5 feet 6 inches across.—Dr. Hodgkin then read the continuation of his description of Flodden fight, the same being illustrated by large maps and plans showing the positions of the respective armies, etc. He described chronologically a few of the chief events of the short campaign. Dr. Hodgkin also pointed out the position of the contending armies at Flodden, showing how the Earl of Surrey challenged James to fight him in the open ground at Millfield, which was in sight of the two armies; but the latter had taken up a formidable position on Flodden Hill. The reader stated that the names of so many Howards had led to some confusion with respect to the Battle of Flodden. They comprised Earl Thomas Howard, known as the hero of Flodden, his son, Lord Howard, and his younger son, Lord Edmond Howard. The position which the two armies had taken up was stated by some to have been at about two miles from each other; but investigation had shown that it could not be so, and that it must have been at least six miles. The movements were then detailed, and the action of Surrey in marching a distance of eight miles to screen the operations of his men from the army was described as one of great military intelligence and skill. The forced march of the vanguard of the English army was a complete surprise to the Scottish king. The English forces consisted of about 26,000. The number of the Scottish army seemed to be about 30,000, and they carried ordnance with them; but he believed the story that James had been asked to batter down Twizel Bridge was a most improbable one, for the king was at least five miles from that structure. As a matter of fact, there was surely no artillery that would carry five or six miles at that time. The king, however, had artillery, which he might have used upon one portion of the enemy, and which he failed to do. The Englishmen who crossed Branx Brigg were saved from ruin through the chivalry of the Scottish king in refusing to fire upon them, and thus the daring scheme of Surrey, by means of the forced march, succeeded. The English were seen approaching from the north-west at eleven o'clock, but it was not until about four o'clock in the afternoon that an artillery duel took place between the two armies. The English ordnance soon asserted its superiority, and the firing of the English guns so galled the Scots that they made haste to descend the hill and come to close quarters with their foes. The battle lasted in all about three hours—no quarter was given, no rich soldiers were held for the purposes of ransom; and in addition to the Scottish king and his son, forty-six persons of eminent rank in the Scottish army were killed. The effects of the conflict must have been disastrous to the politics of the northern kingdom, and it was the last great border battle that took place between England and Scotland.

The first meeting of the twenty-second session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY was held on November 3, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, the president, in the chair. Various presents of books were an-

nounced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors, among whom were included Sir Charles Nicholson, LL.D., and the Corporation of the City of London. Ten candidates were nominated for election at the next meeting on December 1, among whom are the Bishop of Tasmania, Dr. Harper, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Chicago, and Dr. Haliburton, Q.C. A paper was read by the Rev. James Marshall, M.A., entitled "Some Points of Resemblance between Ancient Nations of the East and West."

The annual conversazione of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 4, in the Concert Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A. The President, in a brief address, gave a charming retrospect of the work of the Society for the past ten years. They began, it would be remembered, with the mention of doing what they could in the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, but their basis was a very wide one, and while their aims were more particularly local they did not refuse to consider things which related to other areas, some of them far away from their own. And when they considered the work they had done, he thought it would be admitted that they had readily fulfilled their objects. In the first place, their Proceedings were certainly as good and contained as valuable information as almost any other Proceedings published by any provincial association during the past ten years. It seemed to him that they had not merely been dealing with certain facts which were of antiquarian interest, but that they were collecting information which would ultimately be woven into the ancient history of this district, and he thought that in doing this the members of the society derived very keen personal pleasure to themselves. They had not merely been publishing proceedings and meetings in rooms in Manchester, but they had been going out into the country, sometimes far away from Lancashire and Cheshire, and looking for themselves at the things themselves. These excursions were not only useful to themselves, but they were useful to the localities visited, for the effect was to stimulate interest in the antiquarian objects which were to be found in those districts. While continuing to work on the lines they had hitherto successfully followed, there was one bit of work of a new kind which lay before them in the immediate future. Other societies were taking in hand an archaeological map of their various districts, and he thought that was work they might well do for this district. It was with great pleasure that he had already seen the beginning of some such map in black and white. In conclusion, Professor Dawkins bore testimony to the invaluable services rendered to the society by Mr. George C. Yates, the hon. secretary.

A meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 6, at Chetham College, Mr. W. E. A. Axon presiding. A paper on "Pre-turnpike Highways in Lancashire and Cheshire," was read by Mr. William Harrison, who said he did not propose to commence with the time of the Romans, though it was not at all

impossible that some of our existing roads were originally traced not merely by the Romans, but by races who preceded them; if, indeed, they were not in the beginning the tracks of wild beasts. He said all the evidence tended to show that the highways were in far better condition in the fourteenth than in the eighteenth century. The landowners, the monasteries, the pilgrims, and the mass of the people who attended the fairs and markets, had all an interest in good roads. After the Reformation there was a retrograde movement. The dissolution of the monasteries put an end to the journeys of abbots and priors. Pilgrims no longer travelled from one end of the kingdom to the other, and fewer people were interested in keeping the roads in repair, and neglect and decay followed. And matters became worse in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Harrison alluded to the paving of roads, the introduction of coaches, the enclosing of roads with hedges, and the beginning of guide-posts. He then proceeded to set forth certain details, gathered from various sources, as to the direction and condition of the principal highways in Lancashire and Cheshire in pre-turnpike times. The highways referred to included the north-road from London through Warrington and Lancaster, and the roads from Chester to Nantwich, Chester to Whitchurch, Lancaster to Hornby and Skipton, Chester to Warrington, Manchester, Halifax, and York, Manchester and Stockport to Buxton, also certain disused roads, and the oversands routes across Morecombe Bay, and the estuaries of the Ribble and Dee. Mr. Collier exhibited the minute books of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation from 1779 to 1820, and Mr. D. F. Howorth exhibited and explained a relic from the Old Cross, Ashton-under-Lyne.

The last excursion for the summer session of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on October 28, when the members visited Maidenhead. On assembling in the Town Hall, a paper was read by Mr. James Rutland, hon. sec. of the Thames Valley Antiquarian Society, on the "History and Antiquities of Maidenhead and the Neighbourhood." In the course of the paper, Mr. Rutland gave details of a walk he took across the Roman road from Braywick to Cockmarsh, and of various finds along the route taken, and also the clearing out of three Roman wells in the Waltham cutting on the G.W.R. He then explained the plans of the Roman villa on Castle Hill, discovered by him and explored in 1886. The ancient name of Maidenhead was said to have been South Elington; also Alaunodum, which might refer to the Roman villa or its occupiers. The former name no doubt had reference to the family of Elyndene or Elenton of North Town. The Celtic suffix dum or don, a hill, was frequently interchanged with the Anglo-Saxon tun or ton, signifying a village or enclosure. The family of Hosebund, erected a chapel at Maidenhead in 1270, and in 1352 endowed a chauntry in the chapel of St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, which stood till 1724, at where was now the western foot of the bridge, called the chapel arches. These chapels or chauntries were frequently erected at fords and ferries and often upon bridges. After an interesting discussion of the paper the company proceeded to inspect the various objects of in-

terest, which had been arranged on a table. The Corporation maces and the mayor's chain and old documents in the possession of the Corporation were also kindly displayed. The old mace of Charles II.'s time, Mr. Rutland explained, was discovered broken into several pieces and was repaired.

The fifth and last of the summer excursions of the WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB took place on entirely new ground to the members, at Rugeley and Cannock Chase. The geological party, under the leadership of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, F.G.S. (president), and Mr. Councillor W. Andrews, F.G.S. (vice-president), drove three miles south of Rugeley, and visited an excavation in Bunter Conglomerate, near the railway. The archaeologists, under the guidance of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., hon. sec., first visited the church, which is modern, the original building having been pulled down, with the exception of the tower, chancel, and the north arcade of the nave. The tower is a far superior structure to the one which has superseded it, and would be still more effective if the arch were cleared of its obstructions. The old chancel is in course of restoration, with the view of converting it, and its north aisle, into a chapel for occasional services. There is a curious feature between the chancel and aisle, consisting of a small arched recess on the north and west faces of the dividing wall, which appears to have been removed from some other place. The piers are Early English in character, and have endured the process of smoothing down after the usual mode in restoration. The east window jambs are curiously panelled to the spring of the arch, and on the west wall is an incised mural slab of early date. A pretty drive brought the party to Armitage. The church here was rebuilt in 1850, chiefly in the Norman style. A pile of stones of twelfth-century work from the old church stands in an angle formed by the porch and nave. At the south-west angle of the nave stands the old Norman font, circular in form, its sides bearing eight panels, in each of which are pairs of rudely-carved figures; the base and shaft are of later work. The tower was apparently built in the seventeenth century. Crossing the Trent at Highbridge, the party visited Mavesyn Ridware. The old nave and chancel were removed about 1782, and the present miserably-designed structure, built of brick, was substituted. Fortunately, the tower and the Trinity Chapel (which formed the north aisle) are saved, the latter in consequence of its having been for centuries the mausoleum of the lords of the manor. Here are preserved a number of mural slabs of alabaster, erected in shallow niches round the walls, of the Mavesyn family and descendants the Chadwicks; to the memory of the latter are also two later altar tombs of marble, but of no architectural merit. In recesses in the north wall, near the east end, are two recumbent figures of men in armour, representative of Sir Hugo Malvoisin, the founder of the chapel, and Sir Robert Malvoisin. Just within the west door of the church is the old Norman font, which had been buried in the garden of the ancient manor close by (of which only the gateway remains), and was restored to the church on December 11, 1879, the one redeeming feature of the nave itself. Proceeding onwards through

beautiful scenery the visitors came to Longdon Church, an interesting edifice with considerable portions of Norman work. The south door is elaborate, as is also the chancel arch, the latter especially so; it is elliptical in form, probably from the weight of the wall above, before the arch had become permanently set. The inner order of this arch is peculiar, from the indentations caused by the lozenge moulding not resting on the usual plain arch. The nave and chancel have been restored and a new north transept added by the present vicar. The chancel is Early English, with east window of the Geometric period; the font Norman, the shaft having been formed by a floriated sculptured boss, probably brought from Lichfield Cathedral. The south aisle forms the Stoniwell Chapel, having been founded by Bishop Stoniwell, Abbot of Pershore, who was buried here in 1553. This chapel still awaits restoration, and needs it.

The WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB is, we are glad to learn, actively engaged in promoting an index of antiquities and an archaeological map of the county of Hereford. Printed tabular forms can be obtained from the hon. sec., 132, Widemarch Street, Hereford.

On Thursday, November 12, the opening meeting of the session of ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Chapter House, St. Paul's. The following papers were read by Dr. J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A.: (1) "Some Imitations of Te Deum"; (2) "A Comparative Study of the Time in the Christian Liturgy at which the Elements are prepared and set on the Holy Table"; (3) "The Black Scarf of Modern Church Dignitaries, and the Gray Almuce of Mediæval Canons."

The CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB commenced its winter meetings on October 12, the president, Bishop Clifford, in the chair. Before commencing the proceedings, the treasurer, Mr. John Williams, alluded to the loss the club had sustained since its last meeting through the deaths of two of its members, the late Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Clevedon, and Mr. William Edkins of Bristol, both well-known antiquaries. Col. Bramble, F.S.A., who was unable to attend the meeting, sent for exhibition a collection of Roman antiquities found in 1868, on the site of a Roman villa (not previously recorded) at Woodlands, near Congresbury, Somerset. One piece of Samian ware bore the potter's mark, RILGENI M. A paper was read by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, of Newland, on "The Round Church Towers of Europe." In the course of an interesting paper, which was illustrated by original drawings, photographs, etc., the writer arrived at the following conclusions: that the round campaniles of Ravenna are the oldest now known to us; that these and most of the early towers were built for defence, as "towers of refuge" in cases of sudden attack; that the date of their erection is uncertain; that round towers were probably introduced into Ireland through its connection with the ancient monastery of St. Gall, in which detached towers formed part of the plan. The second paper was by Mr. Frederick Ellis, on "Pottery and other Remains

found on Romano-British sites near Bristol," and was illustrated by some of the more interesting objects discovered by the writer during the past three years, including a small but perfect ancient British coin found in a quarry. In the absence of the author Col. Bramble's paper on "Some Ancient Bristol Documents" was taken as read, and will be printed with the others in the next part of the *Proceedings* now in the press.

A meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB was held at Farley Chamberlayne on September 17, when Mr. T. W. Shore read an interesting and able paper on the history of the parish and neighbourhood. His account of Farley Mount formed a concise essay on mounds and mound-builders. From it we take the following brief extracts: "There are in Hampshire two classes of early earthworks in the form of mounds, viz., first those which—whether thrown up by the Saxons or not—were used by them as burh mounds; and, secondly, those mounds concerning which there is no record or trace that they were used by the Saxons. Of this latter kind is Farley Mount. Of those which were used by the Saxons, the great mounds on which the keep of Carisbrooke and Christchurch castles were built, and which still exist, and the great mound on which the keep of Southampton Castle was built, are good examples. It is an interesting consideration to inquire who were the ancient mound-builders, and were there mound-builders of different ages? The evidence which Hampshire affords shows that there certainly were Celtic mound-builders. Here on this watershed between dry upper valleys, which lower down become the sources of streams, is this remarkable mound known as Farley Mount. From its size it appears to be too large to have been constructed as an ordinary tumulus. It has a ring-shaped entrenchment around it, and its use or degradation in the early part of the eighteenth century as the burial-place of a horse has not destroyed its unmistakable Celtic features. I should be glad, if I could, to tell you which great chieftain (if any) of the Celtic race found his last resting-place here. If it was designed to mark a burial-place at all, we may conclude that he must have been a notable man indeed, over whose bones or ashes so noble a monument was reared. Farley Mount differs from some of the other ancient mounds of Hampshire in not having apparently been utilized by the Saxons. If the land around it had been more fertile and better able to produce corn, a larger population would probably have settled around it. Ancient mounds such as this, although on no great eminence, were utilized at Corhampton, Cheriton, Burton, and elsewhere, as sites for churches, and at Corhampton the mound still has an undoubted Saxon church standing on it."

We desire to express our regret that, through some miscarriage, no account reached us of the highly satisfactory annual meeting held by the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on August 13, when Steyning, Wappingthorne, Buncton, and Wiston were visited by about 150 of the members and friends. It is now too late to do more than chronicle the fact that it was one of the Society's red-letter days.

The Council of the HAMPSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY have resolved to institute an inquiry into the condition and preservation of the Parish Registers in the county, on lines somewhat similar to those adopted some years ago in Lincolnshire. Both the Bishop and the Dean of Winchester are connected with the Record Society.



## Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

SENOR EMILIO CASTELAR is engaged preparing an archæological work on the cathedral-churches of Europe, and has recently been visiting those of France in company with Professors Lebègue and Quatrefages.

The second volume of the new royal edition of the works of Galileo has been published. This volume contains thirteen works, amongst which are the treatise on the sphere and the astronomical consideration on the new star of 1604.

M. Paul Fabre has found at Poppi, in the upper valley of the river Arno, a manuscript of Ricobaldo of Ferrara, which enables us to establish the date of his birth, and to determine exactly the series of works we owe to this chronicler. The manuscript contains a chronicle of universal history from the beginning of the world down to the year 1318. In the preface, Ricobaldo of Ferrara indicates that this work is only an abridgment of a much more considerable historical book, called the *Compendium Historie Romanae*, preserved in the MS. collection of Ottobon, in the Vatican Library, which therefore certainly belongs to Ricobaldo. We can also now safely credit him with a *Compilatio Chronologica*, which both Muratori and Tiraboschi denied him. Ricobaldo's greater works may now be assigned, the one to 1297, the other to 1307; and the two abridgments of these works are dated, the one in 1313, the other in 1318.

Mr. George Clinch, whose recent works on "Bloomsbury and St. Giles" and on "Marylebone and St. Pancras" won such a hearty welcome from the literary public, has now in the press a historical account of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, which will be profusely illustrated. It will be published by Messrs. Truslove and Shirley at a subscription price of 12s.; large-paper copies, 21s.

Mr. Henry Littlehales desires to announce to his subscribers and others that he has been obliged to forego his intention of reproducing in facsimile the *Durham Book of Life*. From various technical difficulties the photographic plates are too unsatisfactory to justify their issue. We regret these circumstances, and sympathize with Mr. Littlehales in his disappointment.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**PER LINEAM VALLI:** a new Argument touching the Earlier Rampart between Tyne and Solway. By George Neilson. *Wm. Hodge and Co., Glasgow.* 1891.

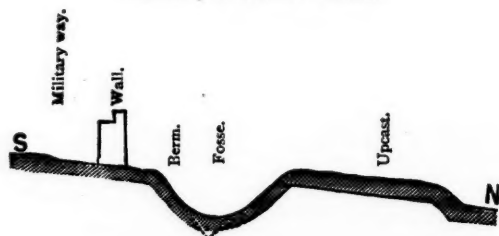
We have had the privilege of reading an advance copy of a small book which will doubtless make no end of commotion in the antiquarian world, especially in the little world of the North of England, when it appears.\* It is *Per Lineam Valli: a New Argument,*

south. Until Stukeley's time the opinion was that both were originally defences against the north.

Mr. Neilson, the writer of the "Argument," has based his essay "on minute observations made during eight days of studious journeyings along the vallum," and he informs us also in his preface that he started on his "antiquarian pilgrimage early last month (September) with a thorough faith in the theory of the vallum which at present prevails," and because his "faith has been shattered as regards an important portion of the problem that the notes are penned." While not doubting that the whole series of works are of the time of Hadrian, he ingeniously conjectures, and supports his conjecture by sound argument, that the vallum was merely a temporary defence against the north until the Wall was built, and then it was made to face round by the addition of the northern agger as a defence against the south, and as a protection to the military road which ran between *murms* and *vallum*.



0 50' 100'  
Section of Antonine's Vallum.



0 56 112  
Section of Hadrian's Wall.

and is a well-written, well-reasoned attempt to unravel the mystery of the age and purposes of the Roman earthen vallum, as distinguished from its companion the stone wall, both of which stretch in parallel lines without a break from the Tyne to the Solway. The vallum has always been a crux to antiquaries, the latest and now the generally-received opinion being that it is contemporary with its companion the *murus*, and that while the latter was a defence against the north, the former served a similar purpose against the

In his opinion the authorship of the Wall, "thanks largely to the labours of one eminent scholar who has grown old in the study of its character and history, appears to be now established beyond doubt," as inscriptions decisively confirm the testimony of Spartian that Hadrian "built a wall eighty miles to divide the barbarians and the Romans."

Save for the opinion of the late Dean Merivale, that Stilicho built the Wall so late as the time of Honorius, and to a recent *rechauffé* of the views of "A Cumbrian" (one of the more forcible than polite advocates of the early fifties), when the battle raged so

\* The book is now just published. Fcap. 8vo. Pp. xii., 64. Price 2s. Large-paper copies, 3s. 6d.

fiercely for Severus as the builder, Hadrian has been almost universally accepted.

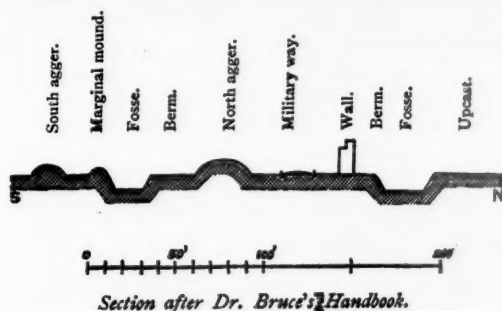
A section of the works is given from Dr. Bruce's *Handbook*, modified to a certain extent, owing to the discoveries on the Antonine Wall, where sections have revealed to us that the ditch, instead of being flat-bottomed was V-shaped, or, as the author calls it, "fustigate, that is, sloped to a narrow point at the bottom like an inverted roof." For comparison there is a section of the Scotch vallum. This was built of sods, "course upon course, with the same regularity as stone; the ditch and berm of the Scotch vallum are wider, but save for these points of minor contrast there is absolute identity of design, this also being a barrier against the north. The two walls are essentially illustrative, and their characteristics are found in Roman fortifications elsewhere." Then the writer describes the *pfahlgraben*, which has been so ably treated by Dr. Hodgkin (*Archæologia Eliana*, vol. ix., pp. 73-161).

On the assumption that the vallum was a defence against the north, our author accounts for the want of continuity in the mound on the southern margin of

object of the vallum was as a protection to the builders of the stone wall during their quarrying and building operations, and that being "a preliminary thing it should be quickly erected, and with that end should be as straight and therefore as short as possible."

That some such protection would be necessary if, as he thinks, the *muris* took not less than a decade to construct, the minimum of two years, the time named by Dr. Bruce, being, in his opinion, far below the possible. Then when the wall was finished the wall was made to face round by the construction of the north agger (the material having possibly been obtained from the fosse of the wall) as a special defence for the military road between the *muris* and vallum and generally as a defence against the south, "the berm between the north agger and the ditch being the best proof of this."

The writer admits that the north agger is the most symmetrical of all the mounds wherever the vallum is well preserved; but this is quite in harmony with his ingenious theory as the "result of its erection at a later date and under less pressing circumstances than the rival structure across the ditch."



the fosse from the circumstance that when the ground slopes from north to south the mound is persistent and the greater the slope the higher the mound, but when the slope is the other way—from south to north—it is non-existent simply because when the marginal mound occurs it was "obviously to raise the south side of the fosse to something like equality of level with a superiority over the north side."

Speaking of the north and south aggers with their respective berms, he says the "conclusion is irresistible, the so-called vallum is composite; it is not one vallum, but two facing opposite ways, with the fosse common to both."

In coming to this conclusion he next asks which agger was the original vallum, because he does not believe that both were made at the same time. To clear the ground one agger must be deleted, and as the southern in the writer's opinion is the stronger, he proceeds with his argument as if it were absent; speaking of the mound on the southern verge of the fosse he says it was "necessary to the completeness of the south agger designed for defence against the north."

As we have said the writer is of opinion that the

In conclusion the writer points out what he thinks may be flaws in his armour, and proceeds to meet objections of critics.

ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



EARLY HISTORY OF BALLIOL COLLEGE. By Frances de Paravicini. *Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.* 8vo. Pp. xiv., 370.

John, Lord of Balliol, in his grand castle above Tees, was a baron of great estates in the reign of Henry III. His wife, Dervorguilla, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Alan, Prince of Galloway, materially increased his possessions and importance. John de Balliol was mighty and often insolent in his mightiness, but the Church was mightier than the great baron. When the rude baron "had gotten himself drunk with beer and done other evil," good Bishop Chirkham, of Durham, intervened, and at last brought the great man on his knees at the entrance to the cathedral church of Durham, where, before the eyes of all the people, he suffered scourging at the hands of the bishop, and assigned, as a further penance, a sum of fixed maintenance to be continued for ever

to scholars studying at Oxford. This was the origin of Balliol College. John de Balliol died in 1269, and his wife Dervorguilla continued the maintenance of the Oxford scholars, until she was able, in 1282, to give a more distinct character to the "House of Balliol" by endowing the community which bore her husband's name with permanent buildings and substantial endowments. The gem of the college archives is the original of the wise and simple statutes devised by Dervorguilla, written in a yet clear hand on a single sheet of parchment, and sealed with a seal bearing her arms and effigy.

The remarkable early history of the founding of Balliol, and of the then condition of the University of Oxford, is well and carefully told in the first chapter of this excellent book. The fifth chapter gives an account of the various buildings of Balliol College, as written by Anthony à Wood two hundred and twenty years ago. This is no mere annotated transcript from Wood's published *History*, but a verbatim copy of the original manuscript, which differs in not a few places from the printed version. After accounts of the various successive benefactions to the college, of the donors, and of the statutes of Sir Philip de Somerville, an interesting account is given of the college acknowledging the royal supremacy and surrendering all the papal documents they possessed. Among the surrendered documents were letters apostolic to Bishop Richard Fox, who was translated from Durham to Winchester in 1501. It was to this resolute and capable prelate that two successive popes issued commissions for the revising of the statutes of Balliol. The bishop's new statutes are full of interest. The conditions for election to a fellowship are admirable. The electors were instructed to select from Bachelors in Arts "whom they knew to be more fitting and suitable according to the three conditions, viz., that he is the poorer, the better conducted, and the more proficient, or whom they at least believe to possess these qualities in the greatest degree." The candidates were strictly prohibited from making use of anyone's entreaties or letters. The eleventh chapter gives a translation of the early portion of the Latin register of the college, which begins in the year 1524. A decree of the master and fellows in 1544 gives a noteworthy proof of the roughness of proctorial duties three and a half centuries ago. It was ordered "that if anyone in the said college shall in future be proctor of the university, both he and all others living in the same college who are summoned by him, or by his deputy, and the deputy, if he so desire, shall be allowed to carry any arms and weapons whatsoever, the statute 'on things forbidden' notwithstanding." The twelfth and last chapter deals chiefly with the earlier of the "eminent men, learned clerks, great scholars, and members of learned families," who have belonged to the college; our author wisely leaves as uncertain the claims of Duns Scotus, the celebrated schoolman.

It is hard to write anything but praise of a work so meritorious in conception and execution as this early history of a noble foundation, but yet there is room for the occupation of a critic. It seems to us a mistake to give in the text both the Latin and the English rendering of most of the numerous old documents that are cited. It would surely be a better arrangement to

put the Latin in smaller type at the foot of the page or in an appendix. Again, the frequent and capricious use of initial capital letters is a revival of a distracting practice of last century that has been now almost universally discarded with happy effect by men of letters. In two or three places it is obvious that the writer is not well versed in mediæval Church-lore, and hence occasional blunders. For instance, on page 211, in a description of the seal of the Benedictine abbey at Avranches, attached to an early document, it is said that "it is difficult to decide who the seated figure, holding what appears to be a large crucifix, is meant to represent, as on each of the abbey documents this seal is much broken. The figure is well drawn. The head is fine, and the features are distinct, in spite of the beard. It might be St. Benedict." The merest tyro in Christian art ought not to have been puzzled by this, and would conjecture that the seal represented the Trinity, for one of the most usual mediæval representations of that Holy Mystery in sculpture, brass, illuminations, glass, and seals consisted in the First Person depicted as an aged man seated, the Second Person crucified on a large cross against His knees, and the Third Person as a dove, usually settling on an arm of the cross. When we turn over the page and find that the abbey of Avranches was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the conjecture that here we have the Triune Godhead becomes a certainty. By-the-by, the descriptions of the seals and documents are often very vivid, and make us long for illustration. Surely the zeal of Balliol men will make a second edition of this delightful volume ere long a necessity, and then we plead for a facsimile of Dervorguilla's statutes, together with engravings of her seal and of a few of the other remarkable or unique examples of mediæval-seal impressions mentioned after a rather tantalising fashion in these pages.

At page 341 the early history of Balliol College comes to an end with a list of the masters, but then, covering just twenty pages, come glowing and truly eloquent words beginning—"What of Balliol now? And what of its surroundings?" There is a rare charm, and sweet unstrained grace of diction in many of the paragraphs of these closing pages. The somewhat jaded ears of a critic of experience welcomed their unusual but not too sentimental pathos, and on reading some marked passages aloud to an old Oxford don and former university examiner he said: "Ah! fine bits to set for Latin prose!" But without any sarcasm we seriously mean that the English of much of this last part of the volume is remarkably good, and telling. It is fitting that a lady should be thus inspired to write the tale of Dervorguilla's foundation, and Mrs. Paravicini is to be distinctly congratulated on her success. Our space is almost more than gone, but, for one out of the many quotations that we long to give, room must be found:

"The ground which Dervorguilla purchased for poor scholars in 1284, has been trod by numberless scholars' feet since then. The house she founded has sheltered many of her own Scotch boys, and hundreds of others have faced their first conflicts, and gained their first real knowledge, within its walls. The footsteps have died away with the centuries, and the story of lives is left untold.

"The old tenements are replaced by modern buildings; the trees of the grove have died, and others have been planted.

"Yet if Dervorguilla could revisit us, she would find her scholars still in the home she founded for them. And if in these pages there seems to be much of praise given to the mediæval days, and but little said about the House of Balliol now, or about Dervorguilla's scholars of to-day, it is because the names and the works of to-day are too near to us to be spoken of here.

"But what makes the years at Balliol so dear in memory afterwards? It is that side by side with the daily work and the clinging friendships came the bright dawn of appreciation amid a world of beautiful things. Of all the beautiful sights and sounds of country; of all the rare, gray buildings suggestive of a peaceful past, which Oxford is so justly proud of, no memory is so cherished by Balliol scholars as the recollection of the garden quadrangle in summer term—

While overhead the burning afternoon  
Glowed as if May had caught the heart of June.

Then it is that the old library is most beautiful. There is a silence in the air around it. The spirit of the past, which has been chased from every corner of the college, has gathered itself together around the quiet of that upstairs room, where manuscripts and books live in happy security. That is the picture scholars carry away with them when, Oxford days ended, they bid farewell to the house they have learned to love. There are but few words of parting; but to each one there comes the thought, perhaps the fear, that

Separate or together, scarce our feet  
Will find another pathway quite so sweet."



ROCKINGHAM CASTLE AND THE WATSONS. By C. Wise. *Elliot Stock*. 4to. Pp. xvi., 270. Twenty-nine illustrations. Price 20s. net.

Mr. Wise was recently called in to look over and index the large collection of manuscripts at Rockingham Castle, when the idea struck him that there was ample material from which to compile a monograph on this historic residence of the Watson family. We are glad that this idea met with encouragement and was eventually carried out, for the result must not only be gratifying to the family of the owner, but is also of much value and interest to the general student of either genealogy or history. In these pages is given a succinct account of Rockingham Castle from the time of its erection, and of the family which has held it since it ceased to belong to the crown. The manuscripts at the castle formed the basis for the history of the family, but it has been supplemented by a study of the manuscripts at Ditton Park and at Lees Court, as well as from the usual public sources open to all students. For the history of the castle the writer has chiefly relied upon the previous accounts that appeared in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, from the pens of Rev. C. H. Hartshorne and Mr. G. T. Clark. But these accounts have been materially added to and amended by original research. The most original part of the work is the interesting section on the

Forest of Rockingham, which gives a great deal of information that will prove of much value to all future local historians who may have to touch upon the intricate question of royal forests. The pedigree tables at the end of the volume relative to the Watsons and their varying titles of Baron, Earl, and Marquis of Rockingham, and Baron and Viscount Sondes, seem to be compiled with much care. The letterpress, paper, and general get-up of this handsome volume are all that can be desired, whilst the initial and tailpiece designs, showing details of the castle, and the other plates that have been prepared for these pages, add much to its value and interest. Several elaborate inventories and wills of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which are given in a supplement, will be much appreciated by antiquaries. In many ways the work has a decided value outside the local and family interests more immediately involved. Quaint customs and incidents, illustrative of like ones that may be met with elsewhere, crop up in various places, as well as minor historic events of much interest. Irrespective of a good deal that is of national or semi-national moment in connection with the history of different members of the great Watson family, in these pages will be found curious lists of the plunder seized by the Roundhead officers and soldiers; how the notorious Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, won the estate of Brompton Ash by a throw of the dice; how the parson of Rushton killed a buck and hid it under hay in a barn in the time of Queen Elizabeth; how one of the forest-keepers during the Commonwealth apprehended four notorious coiners and six noted highwaymen; how the church bells of the parishes round the forest still ring out the daily canonical hours, and how absurdly the ringing is misinterpreted; how the manor of Pytchley, so celebrated for its modern hunt, was a chief centre of hunting even before the Conquest, the manor being held on the tenure of finding certain dogs for the destruction of wolves, foxes, and other vermin; and how the manor of Rockingham was held on the tenure of providing the king with a flagon of wine on the day of his coronation. The following curious extract given from the parish registers of Garthorp will be acceptable to those who take an interest in modern psychical research: "1638, Johannes Smith et Johanna Lambe nupti fuerunt 18 Sept: et Johannes Smith sepultus fuit 3 Oct." On the opposite page of the register is the following entry made by Rev. James Turner (who died vicar in 1730): "Of this John Smith there is a story handed down by tradition in the parish, that in the celebrating the office of matrimony between him and the above-mentioned Joan Lambe, he could not be persuaded to say after the priest these words as they stand in the Office, viz., 'from this day forward,' but would only say '*till this day fortnight*,'" and by the register above cited it is evident (if the fact be true) that it was not in his power "to have and to hold" his said wife for any longer.



CHURCH HISTORY OF CORNWALL. By Rev. W. G. Lach-Szyrma, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo. Pp. 148. Price 1s. 6d.

This brief but comprehensive Church history of Cornwall is in the main a republication of a series of

articles on the *Church in the West*. The author tells us that these pages are addressed to the Cornish people and to the Church public rather than to the learned, and that they were prepared specially in view of the consecration of the cathedral church of Truro, to give Cornishmen an interest in the religious history of their county. But so good an archaeologist and so practised a writer as Mr. Lach-Szyrma need not fear the criticism of the learned, and there is much in this unambitious book that makes it a desirable addition to the shelves of the antiquary or general ecclesiologist. The first part gives a particularly good and careful account of the conversion of Cornwall and of the characteristics of the Brito-Celtic church. The second part begins with an account of the church of Cornwall in the time of St. Augustine, and includes descriptions of the various Cornish saints. The third part deals with the Anglo-Saxon bishopric of Cornwall. The next section describes Cornwall under the mediæval bishops of Exeter, with a list of the rectors of Truro. The fifth part covers the period of the Reformation, beginning with the time of Bishop Veysey, and ending with the age of Bishop Trelawney. This is followed by the age of Wesley, and the volume concludes with an account of the restoration of the Cornish bishopric. It is a pleasure to recommend this book with cordiality to all interested in Church history.



A GUIDE TO ASHBURNE PARISH CHURCH. By Rev. F. Jourdain, M.A. *Edward Bamford*, Ashburne. 8vo. Pp. 32. Six illustrations and ground-plan. Price 1s.

For clearness and accuracy of style, for faithfulness and beauty of illustration, as well as for excellence of printing and general appearance, this concise guide to a noble parish church is to be much commended. A quotation from the *Life of George Eliot* forms an appropriate text to the little volume: "Father indulged me with a sight of Ashburne Church, the finest rural parish church in the kingdom." Without going so far as this, the church of St. Oswald of Ashburne may justly lay claim, both in general features and in beauty of proportion, to a high rank among England's parish churches, and is widely known by the true appellation of "The Pride of the Peak." The vicar, Rev. F. Jourdain, who has done so much for this church since his appointment in 1878, is a true ecclesiologist, and it is most appropriate that this handbook should come from his pen. Visitors to Ashburne may implicitly trust every statement in these pages. We desire particularly to commend the excellent ground-plan, shaded according to the differing dates of the fabric, and are glad to note that a small facsimile is given of the highly interesting and original brass-plate of the consecration of this church by Bishop Patishull in 1241. The list of vicars extends from 1200 up to the present time. Tom Moore, the poet, wrote the well-known poem, "Those Evening Bells," when listening to the Ashburne tuneful ring of eight. This is a fact fairly well known, but it was not until reading these pages that we were aware that the same witty poet wrote in a prayer-book the following quatrain upon a former Vicar of Ashburne, whose

pronunciation offended his ears as much as the bells pleased them:

Our Vicar prays he may inherit  
The Inspiration of the Spirit.  
Oh! grant him also, Oly Lord  
The Hespuration of Thy Word.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Vol. I. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo. Pp. viii., 372. Price 7s. 6d.

It is always pleasant to receive a further instalment of the invaluable classified collection of the chief contents of the old *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868, which bids fair to assume the form of a small library before it is completed. The present volume is the first instalment of English Topography, and deals with only three counties, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Under each county is gathered certain general information, and then follow references to special places, arranged alphabetically. Notes and information are given about twenty-five places in Bedfordshire, twenty-six in Berkshire, and thirty-six in Buckinghamshire. The great charm about these contributions is that (notwithstanding various inaccuracies in judgment and assertion, which can for the most part be readily detected in the light of more recent and better knowledge) they were as a rule the contributions of writers living in the places they describe, or visiting them in the quiet ease of less bustling times. With Mr. Gomme as editor, there can be no doubt that the arrangement and choice of the selections are good. The indexes are all that can be desired. The following extract from the editor's preface we strongly commend to the attention of our numerous archaeological associations:

"Nothing has struck me with more force in preparing these pages for printing than the great need there is for a dictionary of family monuments. Place after place is described, and in the churches are frequently fine monumental memorials of families formerly connected with them. Some of these, as at Aldworth, described on pages 106-108 by our old friend, John Carter, are of considerable artistic worth. Very little is done in the interest of Christian antiquities, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Romilly Allen and others; and it is a pleasing thought that perhaps readers who dip into these volumes may have their attention directed to this subject, and so bring about what certainly should not be left any longer unaccomplished. Gough's and Weever's books are, of course, well known and valued. But they are not complete, and they need fresh arrangement and fresh descriptions. Our archaeological societies frequently busy themselves over much printing and much description of objects and places that are already adequately dealt with, but combined action to place on record proper accounts of the family monuments of England would be worthy of any eminent society or individual."



EARLY SCOTTISH POETRY. Edited by George Eyre-Todd. *William Hodge and Co.*, Glasgow. Crown 8vo. Pp. 220. Price 3s. 6d.

This is the first volume of the Abbotsford series of the Scottish poets, and includes poems of Thomas

the Rhymer, John Barbour, Andrew of Wyntoun, and Henry the Minstrel. The general introduction on Early Scottish Poetry, showing that the tongue spoken in the Scotch lowlands was the most northern of the three great dialects of English, proves that the editor is thoroughly up to date in philology. The pages that are given to some account of each of the four writers dealt with in this book are brief but careful essays. The selected portions of the works seem chosen with care. To some the omissions will prove tantalizing, but we are sure that the editor will not complain if the reading of the story of "Sir Tristram," the earliest authentic Scottish poem, as given here with prose summaries of the unprinted stanzas, should send the reader to the full edition of Walter Scott in 1804, or to the admirable edition of the Scottish Text Society in 1886. With the necessary qualification and reminder that we have in these pages the "best works" and not the whole works of these early rhymers, unreserved commendation can be given to the volume. The printing is beautifully clear, the glossary of unusual terms is given in small type on the margins, and the whole work is turned out so creditably that we quite anticipate that popular recognition will not be wanting to encourage the happy thought of presenting in a cheap form the foundations of the national literature of Scotland. It is announced that the next three volumes of the series will be *Medieval Scottish Poetry*, *Scottish Poetry of the Sixteenth Century*, and *Scottish Ballad Poetry*. We shall be glad to draw the attention of our readers to them as they are issued.



**THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE, ITS SCENERY AND ANTIQUITIES.** By John Leyland, with illustrations by Alfred Dawson and Herbert Railton. *Seeley and Co.* 8vo., pp. x., 340. Twenty page illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

Some would say that Derbyshire, or at all events the Peak District, had been much over-written. There are already numerous examples of each of the three classes into which Martial divided his epigrams among the gossiping guide-books and critical descriptions of scenery that relate to the county of Derby. But after all there is certainly room for the present volume. Mr. Leyland's descriptions of Derbyshire, some of which appeared originally in the *Portfolio*, are straightforward and pleasant; they show true appreciation of the singular variety of landscape and historic interest that centre in the Peakland, and yet they are free from nonsensical rhapsody, and from the still worse cant of personal details as to the eating and drinking of the pedestrian on his rambles. Both for what these pages are, and for what they are not, we, who have waded through all that has been written on this county, are most thankful. There may not be much that is new in this volume, but information has been so carefully gleaned and winnowed that the new setting, brightened by a pleasant style, makes the book well worthy of publication, and ought to secure for it a decided success. As Mr. Leyland wanders from Derwent Edge to Kinder Scout, or lingers by the side of the Noe, the Derwent, and the Wye; as he describes the glories of Chatsworth and the winsome attractions of Haddon; as he pictures in

general, but appreciative paragraphs, the noble features of the churches of Tideswell and Ashbourne, of Bakewell and Yougholgreave, or the humbler points of early interest that cling to village sanctuaries such as Hognaston or Alsop; as he visits the gloom of the Peak Cavern, or wisely eschews the back-breaking windings of the long fissure termed Bradwell Cave; as he talks with discreet knowledge of prehistoric earth-works, of Roman roads, of Saxon crosses, or of the harrying of recusants—the writer of this notice, well acquainted with every township—nay, almost every acre—of the district described, has been able to follow him with pleasure and satisfaction. It is generally rather hard for a book to fall into the critical hands of those who thoroughly know the subject with which it deals; but in this instance it has been almost entirely otherwise. A few slips have been detected, but scarcely serious enough to warrant notice. Mr. Leyland is so prompt in courteously acknowledging sources of information, that we can quite forgive him calling the present critic in one place "Fox," and in another assigning to him views as to dedication of churches to Charles the Martyr, which the perusal of the fourth volume of *Derbyshire Churches* would have corrected. It would, however, have been well if Mr. Leyland had more carefully studied all the volumes of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, from one or two of which he does quote. He would then have learnt more about Roman roads in Derbyshire from the pen of the late Mr. Watkin, and that Brough has been identified with the Roman station Navio. From the same source, too, he would have gained further and more accurate knowledge about the Castle of the Peak, and about Padley Chapel and the recusants. A few of the illustrations are pleasing and from novel points; the etchings, by Mr. Dawson, of Chatsworth and of the High Tor are most attractive.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



**HISTORIC HOUSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.** *Cassell and Co.* 4to. Price 7d. per part.

The second part (32 pages) of this most promising serial publication is before us, containing well-printed and charmingly illustrated accounts of Warwick Castle, Floors Castle, and Hatfield House. Judging from this part, the letterpress of this work promises to be no mere popular compendium of well-worn information, but bright careful writing, such as to make it well worthy of the shelves of an antiquary. We hope to notice the book in detail when completed. Here, meanwhile, is a specimen of the style, describing Elizabeth's imprisonment at Hatfield: "The governor of the imprisoned princess at Hatfield was Sir Thomas Pope, and one can well imagine the difficulties of his position. Were he too lenient he displeased the Queen that was; were he too strict he displeased the Queen that was to be. And those Tudors were such awkward people to aggravate! Conduct they didn't like they called high treason, and for that there was only one punishment. However, Sir Thomas managed very well. He entertained Elizabeth over and over again with those strange, grotesque allegorical pageants which were the delight of the age. Thus at Shrovetide, 1556, there was a 'greate and rich masking in the Great Halle, at Hatfield, where the pageants

were marvellously furnished.' No doubt they were, for here is one, 'the devise of a castell of clothe of gold, sett with pomegranates about the battlements, with shields of knights hanging therefrom, and six knights in rich harness turneyed'; and something else besides the eye was gratified, for there was a 'banket of seventie dishes,' succeeded by 'thirty spyse plates' (oh, the capacity of those Tudor stomachs!), and for sequel 'the next day the play of Holophernes.' There were inquisitive eyes to note, and officious tongues to report, all this at London, where it caused some displeasure, and a hint was given to Sir Thomas to conduct affairs more quietly. He gave but little heed, for we have another account of a hunting expedition, when Elizabeth rode forth attended by 'a retinue of twelve ladies, clothed in white satin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green all on horseback,' and was met by 'fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with golden bows.' One of them presented her with a silver-headed arrow, winged with peacocks' feathers. To give a touch of realism to the affair a buck was produced, and Elizabeth cut its throat. The women of that day were not very qualmish. When Mary visited her sister at Hatfield she was entertained with songs, and music, and bear-baiting. And Elizabeth was equal to a good round oath or two when she lost her temper—and that was not seldom."



HAMPSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, Vol. V. Small 4to., pp. 144. Price 3s. 6d.

This is a neat reprint, uniform with the previous four volumes, from the (Notes and Queries) columns of the *Hampshire Observer*. These pages are decidedly superior to the threadbare, oft-repeated, and modern jottings that are often nowadays unworthily reprinted in similar undertakings. It is a pleasure to commend this volume. The contents include: The Battle of Sceairstan, A.D. 1016; the Abbey Property, Winchester; Porchester Church and Castle; the Court of Piepowder; Buckler's Hard, a Deserted Shipyard; the Site of Clausentum; the Churches of West Worldham, Bishop's Sutton, West Meon, Chilbolton, and Preston Candover; the Fylfot Cross; Andover, its Guilds and Trading Companies; Winchester High Stewards, City Maces, Plate, Corporation Ordinances, Old and Stuart Guildhalls, and City Records; Ravens in Hants; A Fourteenth-Century Installation; Alresford; Roman Antiquities at Sparsholt; Hants Bibliography; The Trader's Grasp; Monumental Brasses and Inscriptions; "The Earl and the Baronet"; Norton, Hundemille, Pinke, Marsh, Waterman, and Leigh Families; Church-

wardens' Accounts; Falcon Inn, Kingsclere, and Angel Inn, Andover; Semaphores; and Excerpts from Royalist Composition Papers. Among the contributors are the Dean of Winchester (Dr. Kitchen), the Revs. Sir W. Cope, Bart., Canon Benham, B.D., F.S.A., R. H. Clutterbuck, G. N. Godwin, B.D., T. Hervey, Sumner Wilson, A. A. Headley, W. D. Pink, T. F. Kirby, H. D. Cole, W. H. Jacob, W. H. Long, H. F. Napper, and other well-known antiquaries.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, reviews or notices of which have to be held over, may be mentioned: *Christian Symbolism*, *The History of Heraldry*, *Church Lore Gleanings*, *The Dwarfs of Mount Atlas*, *Bookworm* (vol. iv.), *The Pentateuch of Printing*, *Popular History of Nottingham*, *The Tombs of the Kings of England*, *History of Kings Clipstone*, and *The Wards of the City of Norwich*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancaster College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

The Provincial Museum treated of in the January number will be Reading, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.



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